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MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

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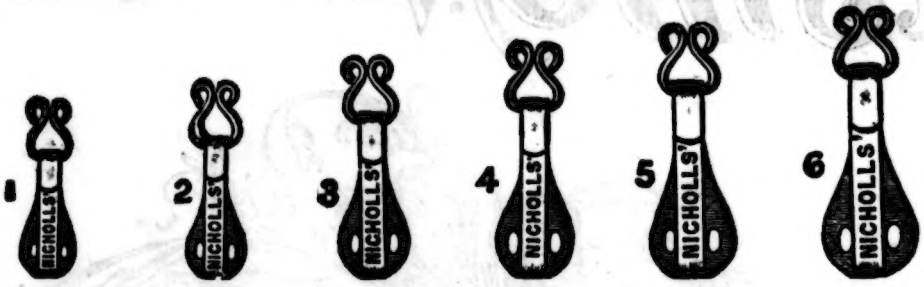

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MYRA'S JOURNAL
OF
DRESS AND FASHION.

VOL. III.—No. 4.] APRIL, 1877. [PRICE 3*d.*

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

THE Carnival, from which so much was expected this year, has had an exceptionally brief reign; and the balls, fêtes, and other gaieties which were anticipated, and for which our couturières and modistes had been making great preparations, have been, in most cases, postponed till Easter. The great depression and failure of the Lyons silk trade may have had something to do with this; and the distress consequent on an entire population having been thrown out of employment arouses us to the fact that silks have, to a very great extent, given place in the realms of fashion to all sorts of fancy and plain woollen materials of foreign manufacture. The cause of this has undoubtedly been the quantity of material required for costumes and the frequent changes exacted by fashion, requirements which could with difficulty be regarded, except by the very rich.

We are glad, however, to find that, amongst others, Madame MacMahon, the wife of the President of the Republic, is giving by her example encouragement to the wearing of silk for ball toilettes, and that many of our leading houses have prepared numbers of these and other evening dresses in the same material, for the purpose of re-establishing this all-important manufacture in its former state of prosperity.

The newest fabrics in silk and satin, and those which will be worn during the spring, are many of them covered with rich brocading of spring and summer flowers, and from their handsome texture are admirably suited to the Princess robes, now the favourite style of dress.

The fashionable garniture is still ribbon, in spite of the long run of favour it has enjoyed. We see it arranged in a profusion of bows on the new spring dresses, confections, bonnets, umbrellas, etc., in all fantastical styles, and as a rule with long floating loops and ends, either the same colour as the dress or confection, or a darker shade of that colour.

No. 77.—THE D'AUBRAY COSTUME.

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Passementerie is also very largely used on ball and other evening toilettes, as well as on walking and visiting dresses. Not less popular, too, are the almost innumerable braids we see embroidered with white or gold beads, lace with gold, silver, or chenille—the last-named in all lovely shades of blue and soft snowy white. The shade of yellow known as mandarin now enjoys the popularity of the cream tints of the last two years. The new spring bonnets present quite a display of this and other shades of the same colour, in the form of spring flowers, such as buttercups, primroses, daffodils, etc., mingled with garlands of foliage and chenille, shaded from brown to the lightest yellow.

A slight tendency is shown to revive lilac, possibly from the fact that it harmonises so well with yellow; very pretty fringes are arranged in the palest tint of the latter colour and rather a deep shade of the former. Ostrich, marabout, and other feathers form another important feature in bonnet garnitures, and are shaded from the darkest to the lightest shades of the new colour.

Ball toilettes continue to be as charmingly arranged, in regard to colour, style, and material, as those we have lately mentioned. Amongst others lately shown to us we notice the following.

A dress for a blonde in rose-colour faille and point d'Alençon placed on bias bands of faille. The tablier, like many others, is entirely of lace, draped on the jupe in front, and tied at the back under bows of rose satin ribbon; at one side it is ornamented with bouquets of roses. The corsage, open square in front and at the back, displays the same garniture, having a wreath of roses and lace round the upper edge and on the sleeves, and a bouquet on the left side.

A toilette for a brunette is of maize satin, and satin with brown brocaded flowers on a maize ground. The corsage habit, with long ends at the back, is in the latter material, and the skirt of the ormer is covered with maize tulle bouillonné and ruches of frayed-out maize satin.

A pure white toilette is a mixture of faille, satin, and brocade. Round the faille skirt is a deep fan-shaped plissé of satin, and over it is a band of brocaded gauze, ornamented with wreaths of flowers simulating a tablier, and draped in clusters at the sides. A similar wreath is placed on the low corsage of white faille.

More simple than any of the preceding, but scarcely less elegant, is a dress of tilleul satin. The skirt is covered with bouillonnés of tulle of the same shade, and has a flounce of rich lace and wreath of lime-blossoms, draped in front as a scarf, fastened under a large cluster of similar flowers, and a diamond agrafe The berthe consists of a frill of lace to match that on the skirt, and a tiny wreath of lime-blossoms in satin and chenille.

In view of the grand fête to be given by the Princess Clementine de Saxe on Easter Monday, great preparations are being made by our leading couturières to meet the demands of the various guests. We have

been favoured by obtaining a sight of several of these, and a few details may not be uninteresting to our readers. A white satin robe is trimmed with insertion, richly embroidered with flowers. A granite-coloured velvet tunic, cut in points at the sides, with chenille braid, and fringe a mixture of gold and chenille, is to be worn over a skirt of gauze, embroidered with chenille, and of a lighter shade than the velvet. A dress of blue gauze has a rich flowered ornamentation of chenille or silver; and one in pale green tulle is trimmed with black velvet, embroidered with gold and fringes and clusters of white lilac. A very original toilette is in gauze, the colour of old gold, and mandarin colour, profusely ornamented with daffodils. Another is entirely of ruched and pleated other in light green faille. In front a gilet of old brocade, light green, covered with rich brocade of olive green, comes below the habit. The sleeves, which fit very close to the arm, are open a short way at the wrist, displaying a plissé of both shades of faille. The other robe is in black sicilienne, the skirt ornamented with plissés and box-pleated ruche; the tunic, almost as long as the skirt, is retained at the back by bows of black ribbon, and in front forms light pleats below the basques. The gilet is a rich brocade, a mixture of pale blue, light rose colour, and old gold. A pleating of black lace is carried round the neck, down the sides of the gilet, and on the lower edge of the tunic. On the sleeves are two cuffs covered with lace pleatings. The fashion in

NOS. 78 AND 78 A.—THE KAISER-I-HIND JACKET.
The Cut-out Paper Pattern of this Jacket is given with PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS this for month

white tulle, with lovely sprays of pink, red, lilac, violet, and gold colour primroses arranged with graceful carelessness on the skirt, and having three rows of these on the corsage, with bouquet *en suite* at the left side. In the new spring paletots and mantles the great novelty consists in placing the pocket lengthways in one of the seams, so that it is almost invisible except to the wearer. This fashion we feel sure will be welcomed with pleasure, as being a decided improvement on the senseless and unpractical use of the outside pockets we have had for the last year or so. Another novelty for the spring is the gilet, or rather revival of it, for it is not so many years since it was fashionable for the dress bodice. The newest gilets are in rich brocaded satin or velvet, and may be worn either with a habit corsage or a polonaise.

The two following descriptions will give our readers an idea of the style of dress with which they are worn. A long trained skirt is in olive green faille, trimmed with fine plissés and bouillonnés. The corsage habit in Indian cashmere, the same shade as the faille, is cut square in front, and has at the back two very long ends gracefully draped as a tunic, and bordered with two plissés, one in olive green, and the coiffures is varied. Some wear the hair arranged high on the head; others have it hanging down the back. The principal thing is to wear it so as to suit the style of face, and this being the case, it is of little use to lay down fixed rules. A careless, rather loose arrangement is preferred by many, and in this are worn silver or gold arrows, buckles, darts, etc., and various kinds of jet ornaments. Jet is always fashionable, it being, we may say, the only ornament permissible in mourning, and this season has produced many pretty novelties. There are jet fern and other leaves, and ears of wheat, with aigrettes for the hair. Exquisite bijoux of jet necklets have flower fringes drooping from them; others again have a sort of drapery which may be disposed on the corsage or in the hair.

Chatelaines, especially those in the olden style, are also in great favour. A number of these, dating from the time of Louis XV., were sold recently at fabulous prices, having on them rare jewelled ornamentations of great value.

Dresses are worn decidedly less tight, the newest models by no means preventing one sitting down with grace and ease. The exagge-

No. 79.—Black Lace Fichu.

rations of the fourreau skirts are virtually at an end, since the élite of Paris no longer patronise this absurd and uncomfortable style. My readers must not, however, think that the hour of emancipation is at hand. For some time yet the fourreau will be worn here, for if *les Anglaises* adopt modes slowly, they are equally tenacious of relinquishing them.

The colours mentioned in our March number are more in vogue daily. It will be no easy matter for those ladies with undecided tastes as to colours to select their summer dresses. Les Grands Magasins du Louvre are sending out packets of patterns of their new materials for spring and early summer wear in all the novel light shades, as well as in the tints suitable for every-day life. These patterns are sent post free to all ladies wishing for them, and all orders over a pound in value are delivered free in London, therefore there is no reason why we should not take advantage of the wonderfully cheap and pretty fabrics of this excellent house.

Among minor articles of dress, the black silk mittens, of which I spoke last May, are now worn at every soirée by élégantes. The great novelty is that they are richly embroidered to correspond with the rest of the toilette, but they are by no means cheap.

Costumes of this class are most effective; the white silk embroidery looks wonderfully well on light colours, such as pale green, dove grey, and soft blue. Some ladies fall into the error of ornamenting these dresses with silver braid, which is not sensible, as they are only intended for morning négligé toilette. Glittering trimmings worn in the streets are seldom in good taste, and there is no necessity for resorting to them as we have such an ample supply of other pretty and simpler trimmings appropriate to the Breton style.

The following is a lady-like skirt of prune cashmere, ornamented down the front with a band, ten inches wide, of velours de Paris of the same shade; the hem of the skirt is outlined by three rows of stitching. Very long paletot, tight-fitting at the back, and ornamented with similar rows of stitching; the front is trimmed with a band of velvet like that on the skirt. The paraments on the sleeves are stitched, as well as the collar, which has turned-down points in front; a ribbon bow to match fastens the dress at the neck. Velvet revers on the aumonière pocket.

No. 80.—Maior Jacket.

The prune felt chapeau has a wide crown and brim raised in front, with a bouillonné of velvet underneath, and a red and maize-coloured carnation on one side. A velvet scarf lined with maize-coloured faille is folded round the crown, and forms a pleated curtain at the back; a feather of the same colour as the chapeau is fastened on one side, and turns round the front; the stem is concealed by a bunch of maize-coloured carnations.

Apropos de coiffures, the curls or plaits hanging low on the neck are rapidly going out of fashion; the hair is now raised in loops or rolls, on which the chapeau rests. The strings have been replaced on some of the spring chapeaux by a wreath of flowers starting from one side of the chapeau, surrounding the face, and fastened on the opposite side under a bouquet or spray of the same flowers. The novelty has been tried on chapeaux for the theatre, and the effect is excellent.

No. 81.—Duchesse Collar.

No. 82.—Fichu of White Muslin.

No 83.—Blue Silk Cravat.

LESSONS IN DRESSMAKING. (Second Series.)

Fifth Lesson.

THERE are three things to be considered before making a costume —the material, the style in which it is to be made, and the trimming.

The *material* depends on many circumstances—time, place, cost, and individual taste. The new fabrics, as they are introduced, are so fully described in the pages of the Journal that there is no need to dwell upon them now. *Style* is also one of the subjects constantly referred to, and we have often, in previous articles, given general instructions in cutting out. It is needless, therefore, to repeat information which has been already given.

Trimming is a complicated subject, to which we now devote special attention in the interests of our readers, who will gain information, though not amusement, from the technical terms inseparable from the subject.

The trimming of a dress occupies a large space in the world of dressmaking, and may be divided into two classes—the trimmings which do not alter and those which are constantly changing. These last are the produce of manufacture, and vary each season. This class of garniture comprises all passementeries, fringes, braids, feather bands; in short, all trimmings which can be bought and applied to dresses, in distinction to those which must be made by the dressmaker of the dress material, which are very numerous, and require to be well defined. The titles of these made garnitures are flounces, gaugings, pleatings, coquillés, bias bands, bouillonnés, ruches, parements, revers, Watteau pleats, plastrons, puffings, slashings, quilles, Brandenburgs, bindings, pipings, braces, berthas, jockeys, bows, etc., and probably a great many more. All these terms have lasted a very long time, and all express some particular trimming or arrangement of trimming known to all dressmakers who are worthy of the name. Some of them are fashionable now, some have been so, and others will, perhaps, be in vogue in a short time. Every style of trimming should be studied by the amateur dressmaker.

Before making any of these trimmings the first principles must be learnt. For instance, the fulness required in a flounce must be known, if the flounce is to hang gracefully and well. For a gathered flounce the width is half as much again as that of the object on which it is to be placed; a flounce ruched in single pleats requires twice the fulness, and in double pleats four times the fulness of the article which is its foundation. A pleated flounce takes three or four times the width, depending on the depth of the pleats.

No. 84.—STRAW CHAPEAU.

The best way to put on a flounce, no matter whether it is gathered or pleated, is as follows:—Fold the flounce in four, and insert a pin at each quarter, or mark the place by a few long stitches of coloured cotton, for pins are apt to slip out. Then gather or pleat the flounce with four long needlefuls of thread (very strong if the material is heavy); each needleful must be long enough to contain all the gathers of one quarter of the flounce. The vêtement to be trimmed is then also folded in quarters, and marked in the same way as the flounce; the two are joined together at the marks, and the thread on which the gathers are made tightened until the flounce is reduced to the same width as the skirt or vêtement. The flounce is then stitched on firmly, a piece of work which is easily executed.

A gauged flounce is put on in the same proportions as a gathered flounce. It can be done in two ways: the first way is to run the material in the same way that a gathered flounce is run; the other way is to fold the fabric on the wrong side and overcast it lightly, so that it will draw up, repeating the work as many times as the gauging demands. Each seam forms a line of gathers, and the closer they are together the better will be the effect of the gauging. Ladies who are very careful about their work will use a little slip of cardboard with a notch cut in it at the right distance from the edge, and which, being slipped along and held by the left hand, will serve to regulate the gauging and keep the lines quite straight, for crooked lines would spoil the effect.

A fine pleating is one of the most difficult trimmings to make, although many ladies are so happy as to succeed at the first attempt. The great thing is to know how to set to work. The bands for pleatings are generally cut the long or selvedge way of the material, and both edges are hemmed in the sewing-machine. The chief point is to keep the pleats even, and this only demands a little care; when the first pleat is folded, the second is formed close to it, almost over it, and so on to the end, keeping them quite straight and equal. Both edges must be pleated at the same time, and tacked in place at once. Two needles are used for this, with long needlefuls of cotton; if the pleating is at all wide it is tacked a third time, through the centre. When finished, the pleating is placed between two damp cloths and ironed with a very hot iron. The tacking threads must not be removed until the pleating is in its place on the dress.

A coquillé is a flounce which, instead of being placed round a vetement, trims it in a straight or oblique line, the fulness falling in graceful zigzag lines from end to end.

A bouillon, or bouillonné, is a flounce gathered on both sides and sewn on in such a way as to form a puffing in the centre, the part under it being flat and smooth. A ruche is made with box pleats, single or double, sewn down at the edge or in the centre; a ruche *chicorée* is always made full, with double pleats, sewn through the centre, and the edges cut out or pinked; a ruche *à la vieille* consists of box pleats fastened down at both sides, but having a heading.

Revers, parements, and the Watteau pleat need not be fully described, as they are too simple to require much explanation. The plastron is a piece of material cut in different shapes and placed on the back or front of a bodice; the square plastron has been very much worn lately.

The crevé or puffing is a piece of material let into some kind of opening, and forming a puff; the slashing is the opening into which the puffing fits. Quilles or robings are straight bands, placed like the letter I, and generally employed to trim the sides of a skirt; Brandenburghs are horizontal lines of cord or passementerie for fastening dresses or mantles; a bind consists in a simple border placed under the edge; and a piping, either round or flat, is a piece of material added under the edge of a vêtement and passing a little beyond it.

On a future occasion we shall describe the Bertha, the jockey sleeve, and bows.

MYRA.

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.

"At a very early period it was customary to spread a cloth, or cover, upon tables appropriated for holding refreshments; and in the ennobled ranks of society we find this practice prevalent almost among all nations where civilization has polished the manners of the people; any omission of this requisite mark of politeness would have been considered an insult. The use of the tablecloth among the Romans began in the time of the early emperors; 'their fabric was fine linen, generally much ornamented, with stripes of gold and purple, and sometimes painted or wrought with gold, decorated at the corners with golden tags.' The use of table linen was very rare in England about the 13th century; but we find the Anglo-Saxons before the Norman Conquest dined with a clean cloth, denominated 'reod sceat,' which was by their successors termed drapet; this latter term we find in several instances in Spenser's 'Faery Queen,' evidently alluding to linen cloths now modernised into drapery; hence it is pretty certain that tablecloths were by no means unusual in this country at a very early period. In the life of Saint Ives, we find it mentioned 'that even a cloth was laid before a poor man.'"—SINCLAIR, *History of Table-cloths.*

FASHION, not content with exerting her sway over our garments, has inexorable rules and regulations for our household manners and customs. If cream-coloured raiment is worn, cream-colour must prevail at our tables; pure white is eschewed, and "snowy napery" is out of date. The last two years have seen cream damask table linen in vogue, and although white tablecloths are again coming into favour, yet those housewives who, like myself, bought the unbleached or cream damask, will not be in a hurry to purchase white drapery. With each washing the cream damask appears to improve, while for durability and wear it is unquestionably superior to bleached damask.

But Fashion is not content if we provide the best linen for our tables; it must be further adorned with Russian embroidery, and finished by fringe, either macramé fringe, or a looped fringe made of the ravelled-out linen. Russian embroidery is worked in red and blue ingrain and in crewels. The initial of the surname alone is used, embroidered in satin stitch or in point Russe. The embroidery is either worked in all the corners or else in the centre of the tablecloth. Table napkins are worked on two of the edges only, and the initial in one corner. Hand-towels are also embroidered at the edges, and fringed to correspond with the tablecloths. I prefer macramé fringe myself, as being so easily and quickly worked and added to the edges of linen. For embroidering hand-towels, I think Mr. Williamson's Elephant towelling is the best material; it is soft, and the small squares are a great assistance in counting the stitches, and working without any traced pattern. The bright Diamond towelling is of lighter make than is the Elephant towelling, and will be preferred by many ladies for summer dresses and costumes, for which it is well adapted. All these white fabrics may be trimmed in the Breton style, with coloured serges, braided or plain. I must not omit the mention of a peculiarly fine longcloth at 1*s.* 2*d.* per yard, which is particularly suitable for summer underclothing for ladies and children; it is also much to be commended for its great evenness of make. These unbleached longcloths and calicos, unbleached towelling and table napery, can be had of Mr. Williamson, Leighton Buzzard, and at his Oxford Street depot, as well as the useful *bronze linens* at 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

No. 85.—BRIDE'S TOILETTE.

Paper Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

In consequence of my unfortunate accident, I have, for the first time for many years, been deprived of the pleasure of my usual inspection of all the pretty novelties brought out for the spring season by Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. I have again been obliged to have recourse to the services of a friend; and although I cannot regret that she should have had what she seems to consider a delightful excursion, I must say I should have preferred taking it myself. My friend's notes are voluminous, and I could, so far as matter is concerned, write volumes descriptive of the mantles, costumes, lingerie, chapeaux, and trimmings, all of which she thought useful to pass under review.

She tells me that the prevalent style in mantles is that of rather short, semi-fitting paletots or jackets, and that they are generally made of drab or fawn-coloured vigogne cloth, trimmed with braid in rows round the edge, or in a handsome design all over the jacket. Another model is edged with a thick silk cord, the jacket is drab and the cord drab and red; the collar and sleeves are finished off with cord and tassels to match. Black matelassé mantles are trimmed with faille pleatings, buttons, and bows; they are pretty and dressy vêtements, suited to ladies who object to light colours. Cachemere pure is a material very much employed for mantles and mantillas; these are braided all over, or trimmed with ruches of lace and chenille fringe or buttons. A stylish light fawn-coloured jacket is made and braided in the Breton style, with dark brown braid. The prices of tailor-made jackets range from 52*s.* upwards.

Ulsters are quite démodé, and the new waterproof cloaks are now made in one of two ways; the first kind has long loose pointed sleeves, forming a cape in front, with buttoned tabs confining it at the back; the second kind, a most elegant waterproof, is made like a very long paletot, buttoned all the way down, and having the front, sleeves, and outside pockets ornamented with black ribbon bows. This seems such an improvement on the ordinary waterproof cloak that one almost wonders no one should have thought of it before.

Embroidered braids, I am told, are the trimmings most employed on woollen and silk, and woollen costumes; these are made in the new materials, with very small chequers, patterns, or stripes; many have polonaises, others draped tunics and bodices. A black faille costume is ornamented with a wide scarf of yellow and orange-coloured Indian

silk; some have semi-fitting jackets matching the costumes for walking, and none are wanting in the good taste which characterizes the mantle department of this house.

"Elegant simplicity," about which we have always heard so much, but especially of late, appears at last to have really made its appearance; although at present it is confined to dresses made of rich materials. Some of the new silk costumes are certainly made in this spirit. Princess dresses of heavy faille or beautiful broché silk have no trimming other than the materials of which they are made; two shades of faille, fawn, and brown, for instance, are often mingled together, or two materials, such as faille and broché, or faille and satin, are combined in one costume. But, apart from a little variety in the cut, and great diversity of materials and trimmings, the style of these dresses remains the same—the plain, untrimmed, Princess robe. There is a *grandiose* air about these dresses which, says my informant, could never be produced by any quantity of trimming; one or two in particular were dresses to be remembered for many a day. For instance, a black faille Princess dress was trimmed with pleatings of black satin, the front of the skirt raised a little over an underskirt trimmed with black satin, and the train trimmed in the same way. A dark brown brocaded silk, with a small design in pale blue, had no ornaments other than bows to match. One dress of faille had a wide scarf of brocade low down in front, and the fan-shaped train was also of brocade.

No. 86.—THE LETERRIER OPERA CLOAK.

Paper Model, 4*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s*. 3*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUPAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Silk and woollen costumes are mostly made with long habit basques; in one case the front of the bodice is very full, gathered at the waist and throat; a Swiss band in front ends abruptly under the arms, and the long ends of the habit basque partially cover the draping of the tunic.

The new robes-de-chambre, it appears, are also very elegant, made with jacket-shaped backs of bright-coloured thin woollen materials, and profusely trimmed with embroidered galoon and lace.

Another new model is made of striped figured silk, with close pleats of plain silk spreading out to form the train at the back; the same model is made in two shades of flannel. White dressing-gowns are prettily trimmed in front and at the back with embroidered insertion and lace, or with the coloured embroidery now coming into vogue. This work is like the ordinary Broderie Anglaise, but instead of being worked in pure white, it is scarlet and white, black and white, or blue and white; these being the colours which wash best. It is a pretty idea, and will prove a most suitable trimming for white dressing-gowns and jackets; the latter are sometimes made buttoning on one side, the buttoned portion being continued right round to the back. I should scarcely recommend this model to ladies who dispense with the services of a maid, although it is undoubtedly a novelty.

Ladies will be glad to hear that the jupons are marvels of pretty trimming and good work. All have the deep band, so absolutely essential to the proper fit of the dress, above it; in some an extra flounce can be buttoned on at the back, converting a skirt which was only a walking length, at the smallest possible outlay of time and trouble, into a demi-trained skirt for evening wear. The trimmings are embroidery, narrow frills, and torchon lace. Ladies may also obtain here an excellent corset with a deep elastic band, costing 28*s.*; and in fact every kind of underclothing, including chemises cut to fit the figure as closely as possible, called Princess chemises.

No. 87.—The Chamblas Ball Dress.

Paper Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

I have not yet exhausted my friend's notes, for she went next to the millinery department, and I find particulars of a great number of stylish and dressy chapeaux, I have more than once referred to the excellence of the "old-ladies'" millinery of this house; and my representative is enraptured with a *real* old lady's bonnet, which she handled, to see how light and soft it was. She says she could only with difficulty resist the temptation to put it on, it looked so delightfully comfortable; the bonnet was of black silk, trimmed with black feathers and lace. A Tuscan straw bonnet was trimmed with bronze green and deep yellow fringed faille; a very stylish black bonnet was simply trimmed with ribbon, feathers, and a gilt clasp at the back. A pretty young lady's bonnet is of pale blue faille, with a full wreath of white lilac and one deep red rose: another, of white chip, was trimmed with bronze, blue, and cream-coloured ribbon; this also had a wreath of white lilac and small green leaves.

No. 88.—MOURNING BONNET.

The newest shapes in hats are rather small, but there are one or two exceptions: some having high flat or rounded crowns, with narrow straight brims; and the Rubens hat, a French imitation of the Gainsborough, has a broad brim turned up sharply on one side, and trimmed with feathers above and beneath.

A pretty coiffure for bridesmaids is made of coloured gauze or silk, trimmed with lace; it is neither a cap nor a bonnet, I am told, but wholly pretty and becoming; lace mantillas with coloured bows form a suitable evening coiffure for elderly ladies.

Young maidens who do their own millinery will find in this house coloured silks, with ribbons to match, in every possible colour and shade of colour, as well as all the beautiful new ribbons with fringed edges, or striped with open bands; coloured fringes for trimming dresses in no less than fifty-eight colours, and embroidered galoons for the same purpose in thirty-six mixtures, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per yard. I am entreated to give at least one word to an embroidered braid at 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard, which I am assured is in very excellent taste. In the pattern sent the colours are very pretty, and I shall certainly buy some and complete a simple Breton costume which I am making for my little girl.

A few months since I was able to tell my readers that I had heard great praises of the millinery of Mesdames Lawledge and Asser; it is a great disappointment to me that I have been prevented from visiting the show-rooms at No. 4, Vere Street, myself, and that I am still obliged to trust to the opinion of others. The friend who undertook to go in my place assures me that she can thoroughly endorse all that has been said in praise of these quiet, but stylish and ladylike, chapeaux, and that she found the prices as unexceptionable as the taste. What appears to have particularly struck her was the almost total absence of yellow, a colour which appears likely to become too general to be very long-lived; of ribbon of this colour there was none, and of the numerous bonnets she saw only one or two had a few yellow flowers. It was a sudden change, and to me it would be as pleasant as sudden, for my admiration for yellow is not great, and pretty soft pinks and moonlight blues show to all the more advantage from not being overpowered by the more glaring tints.

Black chip is much in use for spring chapeaux, trimmed with feathers, gauze, and flowers; a very pretty model is ornamented with a full wreath of rose-leaves, with pale pink roses and ribbon; in others the colour introduced is blue, cream, or a little yellow in a small bunch of wall-flowers or buttercups; bonnets of this description cost from 35*s.* to 42*s.*; young ladies' bonnets, made of white straw, and prettily trimmed with foliage and coloured silk, are a good deal less, and very stylish bridesmaids' bonnets are [made from a guinea upwards.

In more dressy chapeaux she noticed two very good models; one of white chip trimmed with moonlight blue and the palest magnolia white faille; the other in a delicate shade of pink, trimmed with small flowers to match. The shapes of both bonnets and hats are small and compact, and the white caps in the bonnets make them very becoming to all faces.

Pretty coiffures are made of muslin, with rather long lappets at the back, and trimmed with lace; for morning wear some coloured ribbon, and for the evening a flower, are the only trimmings required on these. Ladies will also find here sprays and wreaths of flowers for ornamenting ball-dresses, at moderate prices. The skill of these modistes in dressmaking is well displayed in a very stylish black faille Princess dress trimmed with lace and ribbon, which was only just completed, and sent for my inspection. This dress is simple, ladylike, and yet extremely elegant.

The cold winds which have suddenly come upon us after the wonderfully mild winter have caused great uneasiness, not to say suffering, to those unfortunate people who make a point of catching cold at every change in the weather. I am happy to say that this is out of the question in my case; but which of us does not know of some friend or relation extremely sensitive to east winds and draughts, and to whom we recommend every method of keeping themselves warm which we can ourselves think of or hear of from others.

No. 89.—BONNET FOR A WEDDING.

Chest-protectors are some of the means provided for keeping warmth in shivering frames and protecting delicate chests; but the drawback

has generally been that the wearing of a chest-protector sounded like an admission of bad health, when the only complaint was, in reality, chilliness. Another objection to them has frequently been the difficulty of leaving them off without danger of increasing the very evils which they were intended to guard against. To give up suddenly a warm covering, which has been worn constantly for some months past, is a trial which few constitutions are able to bear without harm, and yet that has been the only alternative to wearing the chest protector throughout the year.

To Hert's Graduated Chest and Lung Protector neither of these objections can be cited. It may be worn by the delicate or the chilly, and is so made that its warmth may be gradually lightened or increased in the simplest manner possible. It is composed of separate layers of white and coloured pure wool felt; a button is sewn on to each side of the under layer, and the upper ones—each one a trifle smaller than the one beneath it—are buttoned on to this. The number of layers may be increased or diminished at will; but the one before me has three layers—one scarlet and two white—and is quite sufficiently thick for most people.

The chest-protector is made in two ways—for the chest only, and for the chest and back; these, again, are made in two patterns—one for gentlemen and children, the other for ladies; there are also three sizes—small, medium, and large. The protector is fastened on with white ribbon, and is much to be commended for its praiseworthy good sense in arrangement and make. I advise ladies who are delicate or chilly themselves, or whose husbands and children are so, to order Hert's Chest and Lung Protector of their chemist.

Some such protection is essential to many children, whose tendency to colds on the chest is only equalled by the manner in which they get into situations where they are most certain to catch cold; and those who, without being absolutely invalids, confess to a little delicacy about the lungs, will find great comfort from this new chest-protector.

Mr. Egerton Burnett, of Wellington, Somerset, sends me charming patterns of hand-woven cashmerienne serge. It is made both in dark and light colours, from extremely fine yarn; it is light, soft, and most durable in wear; and is made in black and in all dark and light colours suitable for costumes and dresses for ladies and children; it is 27 inches wide, and costs 2*s.* 6½*d.* per yard. Another make of cashmerienne serge is homespun, and intended for rougher wear; costs 2*s.* 4½*d.* per yard, is 27 inches wide, and is made in all soft, useful tints of grey and fawn. Cashmere serge is another variety of Mr. Burnett's beautiful manufactures. It is exquisitely soft, is made entirely from French wools, and costs 2*s.* 6½*d.* per yard. A very economical dress can be made from the new light yarn foal serges, 24 inches wide, 1*s.* 3½*d.* per yard; they are made in soft grey, brown, and fawn tints, and are suitable for seaside and travelling wear, for children's school-dresses, etc. Mr. Burnett will forward patterns, on application, to any lady in England or abroad.

No. 90.—Costumes for Children.

Made-up Models, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

I wish to draw my readers' attention to the improved knitting and crochet companion: a simple, yet most useful contrivance for knitters, and indeed for nearly all ladies. This companion is in the shape of a chatelaine, and can be used to carry the fan, to hold wool, crochet reel, etc. The thread from which one works passes through a small orifice, and is thus prevented from becoming entangled in the more ornamented parts of the chatelaine. This useful and ornamental present for a lady is made in several designs, and can be had in gilt, silver-plated, or oxidised silver, of Messrs. Asser and Sherwin, 81, Strand, at prices beginning at 3*s.* 6*d.* The manufacturers are Messrs. Gourdell, Valès, and Co., of 6 and 7, Old Change, Cheapside, of whom it may be had wholesale.

No class of goods shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition last year appears to have displayed more improvement in texture, colour, and substance than the manufactured silk goods. Specimens of silks, velvets, and satins were sent by all the leading firms in Lyons; and, as a matter of course, each manufacturer exhibited the very best he could produce. It has been a matter of wonderment to many what would eventually become of all these beautiful fabrics; but the riddle will be solved before my readers see these lines. Mr. Peter Robinson, of

Oxford Street, with his usual enterprise and forethought for his well-served customers, has purchased ths whole of the goods manufactured by some of the most eminent Lyons firms, and is now offering them to the public at exceptionally low prices.

There are black silks and satins made by C. J. Bonnet and Co., and Jaubert, Audras, and Co.; and black and coloured silk goods of all descriptions, the produce of the looms of ten other firms. The self-coloured failles are in all the new shades, including a delicate tilleul green and an exquisitely pure light-blue green; these are selling at 4*s*. 6*d*. per yard, and would not be dear at nearly double that price. Coloured velvets, of beautiful quality and in all shades, cost about 9*s*. per yard; there is also a special make of black velvet, of very great width, the quality of which has never before been equalled.

Exquisite brocades, in all shades, are marked at 7*s*. 6*d*. per yard, and the satins, in all the new cream and ivory whites, for bridal dresses and court trains, are so beautiful that it seems impossible there should be any improvement before the next exhibition takes place. Failles, with stripes or designs of flowers in small bouquets for the upper part of the dress, with large bouquets for the lower part, show the most harmonious arrangement of delicate colouring.

I am also told that the new mantles in this house are in great variety and very handsomely trimmed. I have heard of a paletot made of black matelassé, speckled with white, and trimmed in the Breton style, with close, overlapping rows of silver buttons; of mantles and paletots in the favourite shades of fawn-coloured and drab matelassé, trimmed with feather borders, some of them in a quite novel style, and deep tasselled fringe. A black faille paletot is fastened en biais, and ornamented with deep chenille trimming, forming points at the sides; chenille fringe, and cut steel clasps. A charming young lady's mantle is made of black cashmere, shaped like a fichu at the back, with long ends in front loosely knotted together, and trimmed with lace and fringe. A black paletot is piped down all the seams and round the edge with orange-colour, and a new trimming—an excellent imitation of feathers, and called a wool ruche—is used with good effect in ornamenting fawn-coloured vêtements.

We are entering on a new era in the history of bijouterie; and instead of encircling our throats with massive gold chains and necklets, for this year, at any rate, we are to adopt delicate lace colliers. I do not remember ever to have heard or read of a fashion precisely resembling this, and I certainly think it a great improvement on the stiff, ungainly ruffs in which our revered ancestresses imprisoned their heads. The colliers may be obtained of Messrs. Laugher and Cosens, Oxford Street, at prices ranging from 15*s*. 6*d*. to five guineas. They are made of point Duchesse and Brussels point, in exact imitation of gold or jewelled necklets. Some have several graduated rows in front, others are ornamented with medallions of different shapes and sizes. The colliers are fastened at the back with a small button, and the fashion is so pretty and new that it is likely to become very general. I may remind my readers that Messrs. Laugher and Cosens' pretty coiffures are as pretty and as moderate in price as of old, and that the new models just received from Paris are charming in every way. Dainty parures for rather dressy toilette are made of double pleatings of French lawn, edged with Valenciennes or fine torchon lace, from 5*s*. 6*d*. the set; and a cravat bow of mingled lace and ribbon would form a welcome birthday offering to a young lady, and not ruin the giver.

Although it is still too early to wear washing dresses, it is by no means too early to know what the general style of these costumes will be in material and make; for Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Regent Street, are already showing a great number of pretty dresses of this kind. I write from the description of others, and am told that dark colours, blue and chocolate in particular, are most prevalent; that the materials are either plain, chequered, or striped; that some of these dresses are prettily trimmed with embroidery, and others with cross-way bands and pipings of the same or a contrasting colour. The costumes generally consist of a trimmed skirt and polonaise, and are most moderate in price. A dress of navy striped Galatea, consisting of a kilted skirt and long jacket, piped with white, cream-colour, or dark blue, costs 15*s*. 6*d*. Cardinal red is employed as trimming in many of these costumes, and in one instance the dress is entirely red, with cream-coloured pleatings; pretty cretonne dresses are 21*s*. or 25*s*.

Some new kinds of embroidered trimmings are employed in ornamenting washing dresses; and a very pretty Breton costume of dark blue cambric is trimmed with white embroidery on blue, something like guipure. Appropriate confirmation dresses may be had from one guinea.

Some beautiful dinner dresses made of silk and net are trimmed with lovely embroidered gauze; one of these is in a delicate shade of salmon colour, another in olive and tilleul green, the gauze being worked in colours harmonising with the dresses. Ball dresses of black, white, or coloured tarlatan, prettily trimmed, cost from 18*s*. 9*d*.

The new silk and woollen costumes are very much made with polonaise fronts, and long habit-bodice ends at the back. One of these, of dark brown cashmere, is embroidered in cream colour and brown silk. Some of these costumes form a jacket and tunic in front, but the back remains similar, that is, with long habit-bodice basques.

Breton costumes in woollen materials, trimmed with embroidery and buttons, may also be had at this house.

The black faille mantles, I hear, are very handsome; they are mostly paletots of different lengths, trimmed with lace, passementerie fringe, or pleatings; plain black matelassé jackets can be had, from 31*s*. 6*d*.; coloured jackets are a little more expensive and in great variety. They are trimmed with bows or embroidery; a dark blue paletot is embroidered in cream, red, and brown.

I promised, and therefore must not omit, some mention of Mr. Mason's new MAYDEW Wash for the complexion. This lotion removes and prevents freckles, and beautifies the complexion, without having any injurious effect upon the most delicate skin; it is refreshing and pleasant to use, and the verdict of all who have tried it is that it is "the perfection of cosmetics."

THE SILKWORM.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

FOR some months past extensive alterations have been in progress at this highly-reputed establishment, but it was not until the 12th of March that the new rooms were completed and thrown open to the public. The addition of a magnificent mantle-room, a costume-room above, spacious workrooms, and an outfitting-room, occupying the premises lately in the possession of the Cheque Bank, are improvements as evident outside the building as inside. These rooms cover the whole of the end of the block of buildings between Pall Mall East and Cockspur Street; the premises gaining not only in space but in completeness and appearance.

Messrs. Halling, Pearce, and Stone have now one of the finest mantle-rooms in London, admirably lighted, and handsomely but appropriately fitted. On entering, one is immediately attracted by a considerable collection of choice Japanese and Chinese bronzes, porcelains, cabinets, and all the pretty trifles which, no matter how old they may be, are always new. Then come piles of Indian, Cashmere, Delhi, and Chuddah shawls, mingled in "admired disorder" with embroidered fichus. In this beautiful room we were shown a number of mantles in the newest styles and materials; black faille paletots and mantles, trimmed with lace, fringe, and all the wonderful modern trimmings which combine in one, braid, fringe, and tassels or buttons. An elegant mantle of black cashmere pure was ornamented with black and cream-coloured bows and fringe; a black faille paletot was deeply trimmed with black and white lace; the pale fawn and drab paletots, so general this spring, are braided or embroidered all over; in short, every style of mantle is here represented, including opera cloaks, white, coloured, or Oriental, beautifully made and finished, and at moderate prices.

From the centre of one side of the mantle-room a broad staircase leads to a fitting-room, cosy, warm, and a perfect Palace of Truth, if mirrors told the truth. The staircase branches off at this point, and leads by two short flights to the costume-room. This is the same size as the mantle-room below, but for more convenience it is divided into three; the screens forming the divisions are double cupboards, opening into each room, and are beautiful specimens of woodwork in mahogany and ebony. The decorations throughout are noticeably good, and free from anything like gaudiness; very little colour or gilding is used, and even the carpets are in quiet tones, relieved only with a little crimson. The centre of the costume-room is occupied by woollen and silk and woollen costumes; these are in excellent taste, but space will not permit us to give a detailed account of them. The division to the right is again divided by screens into two small private rooms, in which a family, or a party of ladies, can be attended to apart from the general room. The opposite end of this part of the building is devoted to ball-dresses, so light and fresh that they look as if none but fairy fingers could have been employed in making them. A delicate salmon-coloured dress of muslin and net, trimmed with a quantity of écru Valenciennes lace, was worthy of Queen Titania; pink, blue, and the new shades of yellow are all employed in making these stylish toilettes.

Leading from the ball-dress department is that for millinery, where

we noticed many stylish models of chapeaux, in all the new shapes and trimmed with the colours most in vogue. The large workrooms at the top of the house are admirably arranged, well lighted and ventilated, and fitted with every convenience necessary to the health and comfort of the numerous workwomen employed. It was a busy scene, but cheerful and orderly withal; the scraps of bright silks and other materials adding to the brightness of the scene.

The outfitting-room is well supplied with ladies' and children's underclothing, and very pretty dresses for young children; and, in consequence of the additions in other parts, a large room is now filled with carpets of British and foreign manufacture.

Amongst numerous other novelties shown us we must say a word of the beautiful antique lace, in different widths, and of the Swami jewellery now in vogue. This beautiful gold and silver jewellery is designed and made by native workmen at Trinchinopoly, but is stronger and better made than that which they make for their own people. The bracelets and necklets are plaques of repoussé work, representing Hindoo deities, joined by imperceptible hinges.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 77.—The D'Aubray Costume.

This costume can be composed of velvet or velveteen. It is a plain Princess dress, with long train, the upper portion trimmed with ruches of black lace, and loosely looped ribbon, finished with bows and a flounce of lace, so as to simulate a very deep cuirasse bodice. Velvet sleeves to the elbow, where the trimming is repeated, terminating with a deep flounce of lace. Black lace mittens. Quantity of material—velveteen, 14 yards; velvet, 19 yards.

Nos. 78 and 78A.—The Kaiser-i-Hind Jacket.

New spring confection, made of fawn-coloured vigogne, edged with rows of dark braid and a silk cord in two shades of fawn colour. Pockets in front, and cords and tassels in the centre of the collar at the back, on the sleeves, and in front of the paletot, fastening it at the throat. The cut-out Paper Model is given in this number.

No. 79.—Black Lace Fichu,

Bound with a bias band of faille, and edged with lace. The fichu is pointed at the back, and joins under a bow at the waist in front. The ends are coquillé, one being much longer than the other. Bows on the shoulder and in the coquillé.

No. 80.—Indoor Jacket

Of fine poult de soie, cashmere, or Irish poplin. This jacket is double-breasted, and fastens by buttons; a bow with fringed ends at the waist; a smaller bow on the collar; sleeve with deep and narrow parement, trimmed with buttons to match; collar edged with silk of the same colour as the ribbon.

No. 81.—Duchesse Collar,

For evening wear, of gathered Spanish lace, headed by a fringed ruche of very light blue faille, and a pleating of white crepe lisse round the neck; the collar is fastened by a coquillé of lace, mingled with loops, and fringed ends of blue faille.

No. 82.—Fichu of White Muslin,

With coloured braid work in the Breton style, ribbon bow coquettishly placed on the shoulder, and bows in front, the whole edged with white muslin embroidery; a high ruffle of the same is placed round the neck.

No. 83.—Blue Silk Cravat

With white satin stripes. Trimming of white blonde and blue cord and tassels.

No. 84.—Straw Chapeau,

Trimmed round the crown with a silk scarf; silk strings to match, fringed at the sides, and tied close to the right ear. A wreath of flowers in front and on the left side of the chapeau, with a spray falling on the hair. Flowers under the brim in front, and a steel buckle fastening the scarf at the back.

No. 85.—Bride's Toilette.

Princess robe of satin, with a long waved train cut on the bias in front and at the side over a false skirt of faille, pleated in wide, flat pleats. A ruche of white gauze, with little bunches of orange blossoms, is placed round the edge of the dress. Long pleated pocket with gauze bows at the side. Richelieu collar and cuffs of old point lace; the collar fastened with a bunch of orange blossoms; gauze bows on the sleeves. Wreath of orange blossom and tulle veil put on a la Juive. Quantity of material—18 yards of faille.

No. 86.—The Leterrier Opera Cloak,

Made of white cashmere, and ornamented with narrow braid, arranged in small chequers with fancy buttons. Border of swan's-down, large loose sleeves left quite plain. Trained skirt of black faille draped and trimmed with lace. Lace mantilla with a ribbon bow on the top of the head. Quantity of material—5 yards of cashmere for the cloak, 16 yards of silk for the dress.

No. 87.—The Chamblas Ball Dress.

Long skirt of white tulle bouillonné at the edge, and finished off with a pleating. Double faille scarf tied at the back in a large bow; a wreath of flowers ornaments the upper scarf, and is mingled with the bow. Low cuirasse bodice of pink faille, with bouillonné braces. *Modistie* of white tulle bouillonné in front and at the back. Quantity of material—6 yards of silk and 16 of tulle.

No. 88.—Mourning Bonnet

Of fine chip, with velvet front, black twilled gros de Naples, with finely cut jet buckle, plume, and ribbon ends. This bonnet is intended for half mourning.

No. 89.—Bonnet for a Wedding,

Composed of striped gauze, blue and white, upon a foundation of white faille. The garniture is a succession of gracefully arranged loops and plumes, blue and white, and sprays of blue and white flowers; in front is a wreath of blue and white flowers to match.

No. 90.—Costumes for Children.

1. Little boy of seven.—Short full trousers drawn in below the knee. Breton jacket trimmed with velvet and buttons, over a long waistcoat fastened round the waist with a belt. Felt hat with a velvet band. Quantity of material required—3½ yards of cloth.

2. Little boy of eight.—Short trousers drawn in below the knee. Long cloth jacket or pardessus, bound like the cuffs, revers and pockets with silk braid. Round felt hat. Quantity of material required—4 yards of cloth.

3. Little girl of seven.—Costume of blue silk, the skirt ornamented with four gathered flounces and a treble reversed heading. Long casaque forming a waistcoat, and trimmed with fringe and rouleaux. Pockets at the sides. Straw hat, trimmed with ribbon and flowers. Quantity of material required—8 yards of silk.

4. Little boy of eight.—Costume of striped cloth; trousers reaching nearly to the ankle; jacket rather long, and rounded at the back, and opening in front over a waistcoat of the same cloth. Quantity of material required—4 yards of cloth.

5. Little boy of nine.—Costume of plaid cloth; short trousers, and square cut jacket over a short straight waistcoat. Felt hat. Quantity of material required—4¼ yards of cloth.

No. 91.—The Balkan and Loanda Ball Toilettes.

Fig. 1.—Faille skirt trimmed with narrow close pleatings, with a three-fold pleated heading. Lace tunic draped with sprays of flowers. Low cuirasse bodice made of faille, and trimmed with lace bouillonné and flowers. Quantity of material required—14 yards of tulle, a lace shawl, or 3 yards of deep lace.

Fig. 2.—Trained skirt of faille; long ends of brocade, trimmed with lace, forming revers at the sides, and fastened by faille bows; a long draped tablier in front. Low cuirasse bodice trimmed at the back with similar brocade revers forming a deep basque. Draping of faille round the neck, with tulle pleatings. Flowers on the shoulders. Quantity of material required—11 yards of faille, 12 yards of silk, 3 yards of brocade, and 5 yards of tulle.

No. 92.—Toilettes for the Opera, Dinner Party, or Soiree.

1. Costume for a chaperone.—Black velvet Princess dress, with a long train. Square cut bodice with a small stand-up collar at the back, ending abruptly below the shoulder. Black lace, embroidered with coloured and gold beads, is arranged at the top of the back, and forms a coquillé at the sides of the square opening with ends of ribbon matching the beads. Paysanne fichu of black tulle and lace, crossed inside the bodice. Tulle sleeves with a flounce of beaded lace, and a bow of ribbon heading it. The dress is buttoned in front below the waist, and the tablier, which is gathered at the sides, must conceal the last button under the first draping. The gathers are covered by a coquillé trimming of beaded lace, with ribbon similar to that on the bodice. This toilette may be lightened by the addition of an under flounce of white lace to the sleeve, and by making the fichu and ruche of white tulle. Black velvet bow and yellow feather in the hair. Gold necklet and bracelets. Quantity of material required—21 yards of velvet.

2. Young lady's toilette.—Princess dress of pale pink faille, with a moderate train. The edge is trimmed with alternate crepe pleatings and faille flounces, the whole headed by a bouillonné and ruche of crepe. Fichu of pink crepe edged with a gauging and pleating. The fichu is shaped like a berthe at the back, fastened to the shoulders with bouquets of daisies and grasses; it is fastened in the same way in front, and crossed; the ends are widened out, rounded, and joined in the centre of the train under a bouquet of flowers and grasses. Similar flowers and pink ribbon in the hair. Quantity of material required—15 yards of silk, 9 yards of crepe.

No. 93.—The Violet Chapeau.

Straw, with a raised crown encircled with a long feather, the stem concealed by a bow of fringed ribbon. The ribbon strings are also fringed and tied at the side. A tulle pleating is placed beneath the brim in front, with a wreath of violets.

No. 94.—The Montagu Morning Dress and Bowyer Costume.

The dress of striped percale, made in a plain Princess shape. Narrow sleeves, with a deep round parement and small collar. Little boy's costume. Short skirt, flat in front, and pleated at the back. Louis XV. jacket, with revers and pockets at the side; round felt hat, the brim raised all round. Quantity of material for the morning dress—11 yards.

No. 95.—Breton Dress for a Young Child from One to Three Years Old.

The dress is made of blue cashmere, and trimmed with bands embroidered in white, and edged with Valenciennes lace. Both front and back of the dress are shown.

No. 96.—Furniture from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Fully described on page 92.

No. 97.—The Percy Costume.

Skirt and tunic of chequered woollen material, trimmed with wide bias bands of black velvet. Demi-trained skirt, edged with flounces and a band of velvet. Cuirasse bodice of black velvet, piped with black faille; sleeves of woollen material trimmed with velvet. Quantity of material required—14 yards of chequered material, 7 of velvet.

No. 98.—Outdoor Jacket

Of fine cloth, the edges corded with rich black silk; a corded bias trims the whole jacket, which is ornamented with large macarons of blue, jet, and passementerie. Quantity of material required—5 yards of narrow width fancy cloth.

No. 99.—The Rutherford Jacket

Of fine chequered cloth, trimmed by double silk cordings and buttons; the jacket closely buttons straight down in front, is slashed at the back, where pockets are simulated. Quantity of material required—5½ yards of fancy cloth.

No. 100.—The De Vigne Toilette.

Skirt of tilleul green faille trimmed with narrow pleatings; low polonaise of the same material, draped at the back, under a handsome bow to match, and falling on train in two unequal ends rounded and edged with pleatings. Bouillonné of tulle round the neck, and a rose in the hair. Quantity of material required—18 yards of silk.

No. 101.—The Montbrillaut Costume.

Of fancy woollen material, trained skirt edged with three pleated flounces. Long polonaise, draped at the back and trimmed with fringe. Pleated pocket at the side and bows of ribbon on the draping and pocket. Similar trimming on the sleeves. Straw chapeau, trimmed with ribbon and flowers, and a small curled feather in front. Quantity of material required—16 yards.

No. 102.—Black Silk Dress.

This handsome costume can be had from the Grands Magasins du Louvre in excellent silk in qualities ranging from £15 to £30 for the dress.

No. 103.—Nightdress.

The front of this handsome model is composed of lace insertion and embroidered insertion, forming a plastron finished by lace and embroidery; lace and embroidered frills, the sleeves corresponding.

No. 104.—Design for a Nightdress.

The whole of the front is composed of fine tucking and embroidered insertion. Collar of fine tucking with embroidery above and below. Bishop sleeves, with richly trimmed parements.

No. 105.—Chemise

With square cut front, expressly designed for wearing with the present square cut dresses; the trimming is of lace and fine embroidery.

No. 106.—The Renshaw Toilette.

Indoor toilette made of black faille and ornamented with a wide scarf of woollen material with satin stripes, knotted at the back and edged with fringe. Ribbon bows on the basques of the cuirasse bodice and on the pockets. Long, tight-fitting cuirasse bodice, partly made of silk and partly of woollen material. Trained skirt, trimmed with flounces. Quantity of material required—11 yards of silk, 4½ of woollen material.

No. 91.—THE BALKAN AND LOANDA BALL TOILETTES.

Paper Models, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

No. 92.—TOILETTES FOR THE OPERA, DINNER PARTY, OR SOIREE.

Paper Models, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Govent Garden.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 10th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the Purchase, Making-up, and Alteration of Dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned, but should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All Letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

APRIL is a month in which we indulge in "great expectations" respecting changes in dress and fashion, and are usually a little disappointed. The changes this season are even less notable than is usual, and I have had considerable difficulty in avoiding extravagant models only made to sell, and in selecting the novelties, not too numerous, which are now in my readers' hands.

The D'Aubray costume is a novelty as regards trimming alone; it is really pretty, and can be copied by anyone possessing a little lace, and buying some of the new ribbon, alike on both sides, or woven one side satin, the reverse velvet. This costume can be made up very prettily for mourning by using bias crape bands and mourning fringe in place of the lace or ribbon. It is a dress which commends itself by its simplicity, and suggests a capital mode of turning a worn black silk or velveteen dress. The re-trimming of such dresses, if not too costly, is often more successful than when an entirely new dress is made.

The Kaiser-i-Hind jacket, the paper pattern of which is given with this number, can be worn by all ladies of slender figure under five-and-forty. It can be more richly trimmed than shown in our illustration, which was chosen on account of its utility.

The black lace fichu is somewhat similar to one lately given, but is novel in many respects. No. 82 can be worn by any matron, old or young, and clever girls will not forget to notice the peculiarity of the shoulder bow of this fichu, and apply it with advantage to their own toilettes, for it is equally effective as a breastknot collar bow, trimming bow, or bow for the hair, modified according to the material chosen for the bow. No. 80 is a stylish indoor jacket, having the advantage of not displaying the figure. It is a good model for washing materials for married ladies. The bows can be fastened on with a safety-pin, neatly sewn on the under part of the bow. The Duchess collar is expressly designed for the use of those ladies who wish to convert a plain dress into evening toilette; it is made of uncrushable materials, and will be useful for ladies residing a short distance from town who come to the theatre, and who, owing to the miserable accommodation of every kind for ladies in London, have too often to make their toilette in the Charing Cross station. I do not say that we women require clubs, but I think there is ample scope for an establishment where ladies can have small dressing-rooms or even toilette-tables arranged in a large room, somewhat in the style that in the City desks are let off yearly at moderate prices to those gentlemen who wish to make use of an address in London without the expense of an office. I feel convinced that many ladies would gladly pay for the privilege of a lavatory and dressing-room, with its attendant comforts, and I do not see why an arrangement could not be made for the care of opera-cloaks and other feminine articles de toilette which are by many used only on the occasion of coming up to London.

The little cravat, No. 83, needs no comment.

No. 84 shows the fashionable chapeau, which is worn a great deal too much off the head to be pretty. The fringed strings are the great nouveauté.

No. 85 is a pretty bride's toilette, simple, and at the same time elegant. The trimming can be omitted if expense is a consideration, but it adds much to the effect of the train.

No. 93.—THE VIOLET CHAPEAU.

The Leterrier opera-cloak can be made in plain and in damask silk as well as in the materials mentioned in our description. The sleeve appears in the drawing much heavier than it really is, owing to the amount of shade the artist has put upon it. The mantle is really most elegant as well as becoming.

The Chamblas ball-dress, as well as the toilettes, No. 91, will be useful to our readers as showing how easily two materials can be combined and produce good effect. I have illustrated a great many evening toilettes on account of the season, which is expected to be very gay. Bonnets Nos. 88 and 89 are useful for the purposes for which each is designed. No. 89 can be worn for races or for fetes equally as well as at a wedding.

With the costumes for children, No. 90, I find the same fault of which I always have to complain—good costumes spoilt by the absurd attitudes which the poor children are made to take. I trust my readers will take the will for the deed with regard to these five dreadfully affected little persons, and after copying the costumes and laughing at the wearers, they will deign to cast an eye upon the only natural part of the picture, the ducklings expecting food which there is not the slightest sign of being forthcoming.

Washing dresses for little girls of all ages and for boys under nine, are now made as Breton costumes of striped Galatea, with plain blue cotton trimmings, on which is broderie.

Returning for one moment again to No. 92, I wish to draw attention to the clear sleeve, as well as to the garniture of the darker dress. These clear sleeves will be much worn during the coming summer, and a dress trimmed with straw embroidery worked upon black net in this style would be most effective. Almost any kind of coloured silk embroidery could be utilised, but the straw embroidery would be remarkably effective on black.

No. 94 is a perfectly plain model for morning dresses, easily washed and ironed. The front is equally plain, having looped bows of ribbon removable for washing by being sewn upon brooch pins. I shall make no remark upon the small child stirring his cup of chocolate with a cake, for I feel convinced that mothers will look at his dear little paletot, and rest content.

The Breton dress, No. 95, can be copied by anyone possessing muslin embroidery and insertion, but young mothers will be equally pleased in turning their attention to working this dress in crewel work, or in applying cretonne work upon holland. For seaside dress I should advise crewel work upon some of Mr. Williamson's new materials, either his bright diamond or his elephant towelling.

The Percy costume is very lady-like. It can be made for half mourning or for slight mourning by substituting crape for the velvet, or mourning silk for the velvet, with paramatta as a ground work. The walking jackets, Nos. 98 and 99, were selected from between seventy and eighty similar models. As will be observed, they are of the same style as dress fashions, being close-fitting and very deep. These mantles are really necessary for the demi-saison, and are at all times useful as walking jackets.

The De Vigne toilette, if made high with long sleeves, can be worn as a bridal dress. It is a most graceful model, becoming to slender figures.

The Montbrillaut costume is made in the new silk and woollen materials. It is very stylish, and will be liked by those who do not care for the plain dresses.

The black silk dress, No. 102, is extremely stylish. It can be had in colours as well as in black at the Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

The models of nightdresses and chemise will be acceptable to young brides. Paper models can be had of Madame Goubaud. The chemise is especially welcome this month, as the square dresses really require a square-cut chemise.

The Renshaw toilette is a charming model. It can be made with a perfectly plain skirt, and to my taste is prettier so than with the flounces of the illustration.

The mode of making up morning dresses of washing material is an important point to many of our readers. The matron who has, amongst her variety of duties, nursery cares, should endeavour to avoid all trimmings likely to interfere with the comfort of the children. The demi-fitting percale or print Princess dress, perfectly plain, buttoned with large pearl buttons, and with a convenient pocket placed well at the side, is suitable. She will require at least two of these dresses a week, and, therefore, at the present high rate of washing flounces, frills, and urbelows, these will be avoided by the economical and careful housewife. The plain skirt, with the long paletot shaped jacket, is also another convenient form; this can be edged with a cord and frill of embroidery, and trimmed with a good washing lace, such as the torchon lace. The advantage of the jacket is this—one can appear perfectly, neatly, and nicely dressed for breakfast. When Monsieur le mari has left for his avocations, and we return to the nursery, the prettily-trimmed jacket may be laid aside, and a simpler jacket, with sleeves to the elbow only, can be put on for the process of washing baby. This jacket can be of washing material, either print or one of the cheap Molleton flannels. I mention the short sleeves, as it is an idea of the SILKWORM, who invariably washes her boys in a garment of this kind, for, as she says, what is the use of making a long sleeve only to tuck it up

Young girls, having none of these duties to attend to, can wear their daintily-fitting morning dresses, trimmed with laces, embroidery, washing braids, and Breton buttons. They can indulge in fancy bows, in pockets, and in plastron fronts to their hearts' content. With nearly all morning dresses destined for country and sea-

side walks, some trimming will be placed on the edge of the skirt, either under, or upon it, in the shape of close pleatings or gathered flounces, which are easily ironed.

Japanese patterns will be much worn upon all printed materials. In New York dresses of bunting are much in vogue. This material is replaced here by the coarse striped fabric which we use for yachting costumes. These stripes are of all colours and widths. White material and hollands will be much used for morning dresses. To be really elegant, these dresses must be embroidered either in crewel work or in Russian embroidery. This Russian embroidery is worked in ingrain colours, red and blue, in most eccentric patterns on any white ground; it is quickly executed, and very effective when done. In spite of the good-humoured critique on "Miss Myra's" information on the subject of night-shirts in the *World*, I feel bound to remark that gentlemen's night-shirts are much embroidered in red and blue Russian embroidery, and that no one could pass the windows of the Grands Magasins du Louvre last October or at the present moment without being struck by the elegance which this embroidery gives to an otherwise unromantic costume. I think most gentlemen are pleased by any little token of pains being taken upon their apparel, and that neither husbands nor brothers are indifferent to the fine needlework bestowed upon them by loving hands.

It is rather amusing to be called "Miss" after a long period of married life, and a hearty laugh was enjoyed by my husband and me at the paragraph in question; but I really do know of one single young man whose night-gear is thus ornamented, for Tots has rejoiced in some splendid specimens of his mother's work, which were shown to me with great pride before being placed in what he called his "porkmantle."

To return to strictly feminine subjects.

The great luxury in toilettes for the spring will still be passementerie. The fringes are as beautiful as they are costly; they are very deep, and are used also for trimming the bottom of cuirasse basques. In consequence of their great depth, fringes thus arrayed resemble small short overskirts.

Ladies will remember that tassels on a netted foundation can be made at home in imitation of these fringes.

Frills of extremely fine and soft figured muslin will be worn as collarettes. Two bands of this figured muslin are joined on the upper edge by a soft ruche of coloured ribbon. These frills closely follow the outlines of the neck of the dress, whether the corsage is high-necked, or cut and square, or heart-shaped. This fashion recalls the low Medicis and Marie Stuart frills. Ladies who are no longer young adopt not only the collarettes but the cuffs of the time of Anne of Austria; the sleeves extend a little below the elbow and fit the arm closely, and are finished with a very deep row of white lace, set on plain and turning upward, while a second row of lace, not quite so deep as the first, is gathered and set on the under edge of the sleeves to fall over the arm. With these sleeves are worn very long gloves and bracelets, which are more dressy than long sleeves. This is the toilette *par excellence* for ladies who are no longer young, but whose arms are still beautiful.

For evening toilettes for dinners and receptions the preparations are brilliant. Never before have toilettes been more marvellous, original, and charming. But above all, and everywhere, flowers are to be used: on the corsage, in front, or on the side, in the shape of a half wreath or an elongated tuft; at the belt, on the shoulders, in the hair—everywhere artificial flowers will be seen. The simplest fichu, the most unassuming cravat, has at least a rosebud encircled with mignonette to finish the knot in which it is tied.

Skirts are still as long as they are plain, which is saying a great deal, and are invariably lined at the bottom with a deep flounce of pleated muslin edged with lace, which comes below the edge of the skirt, and is designed to form at least a slight protection to the latter. In order to characterise the present fashion, I should say that the dress is stretched over the figure as if on a frame. For dinner toilettes the corsage is always open and generally cut square; the sleeves are extremely short, consisting merely of lace, white or black, to match that which trims the corsage. On the left side of the corsage is fastened an elongated tuft composed of flowers similar to those worn in the hair, adding to the latter a small plume or an aigrette.

Every assertion that is made concerning the details of the present fashion is sure to be overthrown by a contrary affirmation. If I were to say that high coiffures are worn, leaving the neck exposed, or that the latter is covered with a cascade of curls or braids, I should in either case have strictly adhered to the truth. Young girls generally wear their hair in the former fashion, that is to say, with the neck exposed. Young married ladies, however, seem to prefer letting the hair fall to the middle of the back. When no flowers are worn in the coiffure—that is to say, when the occasion is too unostentatious to offer the least excuse for these ornaments, which formerly were only seen at balls—they are replaced by a metal arrow or dagger, or any other ornament of the same kind.

Bonnets are still in great variety. Straw bonnets are in preparation for the summer which are almost of the same shape as those of this winter, with pointed crowns, tapering in the back, Calabrian brigands, rolled and raised on one side, Vandycks, &c. Everything is at a standstill. Bonnets cannot change as long as the style of hairdressing remains stationary, and the hairdressers, on their part, protest that they submit to the demands of bonnets.

A very convenient fashion (especially for young girls), the low round corsage of black velvet, is becoming more general. This season many young girls wear dresses of black faille with high-necked corsages, but as the latter would be too much *en négligé* for an evening toilette, a corsage of black velvet, cut round like those seen in most peasant costumes, is worn in its stead. This corsage has no sleeves of the material, but is finished with puffed sleeves of white muslin reaching to the elbow. Black velvet corsages of this kind are also worn with silk skirts of a very dark shade, but this is less *distingué* than a black silk skirt. Costumes will be worn during spring and summer in spite of all the efforts made to abolish them.

To get rid of a really convenient mode is not easy, as the tenacity with which we cling to our "polonaise" will prove. Costumes, therefore having endured so long, have still at least the summer, and probably the autumn, to exist. But it cannot be denied that the Princess dress is making great progress, that the draperies placed on the skirts of these dresses, as on all others, are very plain, and that, by dint of diminishing in size, they will reach the point of appearing not to exist, until our eyes cease to be accustomed to a confusion of materials, when the way will be open to a fashion which shall take the place of costumes.

In order to save trouble to my readers, Madame Goubaud, and myself, I intend in each number to add a list of the prices of her made-up models and flat patterns for ladies and children, for the correspondence on patterns has arrived at such formidable dimensions that it is not possible to avoid some little delay in replying.

No. 94.—THE MONTAGU MORNING DRESS AND BOWYER COSTUME.
Paper Model, 3*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1*s*. 9*d*.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MESDAMES ADOLPHE AND MARIE GOUBAUD'S LIST OF PRICES.

Mantles, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Casaques, Mantillas, Paletots, ordinary size and trimmings, 2*s*. 9*d*.; with elaborate trimmings, or of special make, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Polonaise, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Waterproof Cloak, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Ulster Coat, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Pelerine, 1*s*.; Garden Hoods, 1*s*.; The new Sash, with waistband, 1*s*.; Short Loose Jacket for the house, 1*s*. 6*d*.; Tunic, 2*s*.; Tunics for evening wear, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Louis XVth Waistcoat, 1*s*. 6*d*.; Princess Morning or Breakfast Dress, 4*s*.; Short Walking Costume, complete, including Tunic, Under-skirt, and Bodice, 5*s*.; Indoor Dress, 5*s*.; ditto, ditto, elaborately trimmed, 5*s*. 6*d*.; Ball Dress, 5*s*. 6*d*.; Ball Dress, more elaborate, 6*s*. 6*d*.; Dinner Dress, 5*s*. 6*d*.; Dressing Gowns, from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.; Gentleman's ditto, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Plain Train Skirt, 2*s*.; Skirt, trimmed, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Short Skirt and Petticoat, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Riding Habit, 4*s*.; ditto Trousers, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Short Sleeves, 9*d*.; Fashionably cut and trimmed Open or Closed Sleeves, 1*s*.; High

Bodice, 1s.; ditto trimmed, 1s. 6d.; ditto, ditto, and with sleeve, 2s. 6d.; Bodice with revers, 1s. 6d.; Low Bodice for evening wear, including Berthe and Sleeve, 2s.; Cuirasse Bodice, 2s. 6d.; Night cap, with or without strings, 6d.; Petticoat Band, 1s.; Petticoat body, high or low, 1s.; Chemise, 1s. 6d.; Night Dress, 2s.; Drawers, 1s. 6d.; Ladies' Knickerbockers for Scarlet Flannel, 1s. 6d.; ditto, ditto, for longcloth, 1s. 6d.; Petticoat. 1s. 6d.; Bathing dress, complete, including Trousers, Tunic, and Cap, 2s.; Little Girl's Gored Dress, high or low, 2s. 6d.; ditto Polonaise, 2s. 6d.; ditto Tunic, 1s.; ditto Paletots or Jackets, 1s. 6d.: ditto, Costume complete, 3s. 6d.; ditto French Pelisse, 2s.; ditto Gipsy Cloak, 1s. 6d.; ditto Waterproof Cloak, 2s.; Children's Pelisses, including cape, body, and skirt, 2s.; Boy's Knickerbocker Suit, 1s. 6d.; ditto Scotch Suit or Highland dress, 2s.; ditto Sailor Suit, 1s. 6d.; Tunics, high or low, 1s.; Little Boy's Inverness Cape, 2s.; ditto Pea jacket or Overcoat, 1s. 6d.; Ulster Coat, 1s. 6d.; Children's Nightgowns, Chemises, Drawers, and Knickerbockers, each 1s.; Union Chemise and Drawers, 1s.; Pinafores, 1s.; Aprons, 1s. 6d. The above prices are for Children under ten years of age. A complete set of things for a Baby's Layette, including eight articles, 6s.; the same with Cloak, 7s. 6d.; Baby's Cloak, separately, 2s. Flat patterns only, of all the above-named garments sent, post free, for half the price of made up models, but these cannot be cut to measure. In order to ensure perfect accuracy in the fit and set of the dress, &c., Mesdames Goubaud enclose all the flat patterns necessary to cut out by, with each made-up and trimmed model. A discount of 10 per cent. taken from these prices upon orders amounting to 20s. and upwards. In consequence of Mesdames Goubaud's large correspondence, they are obliged in every instance to require payment in advance for all patterns ordered of them. Address 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

DRESS.

FIRE-FLY.—The best kind of lining to use is soft linen twill. No creases ought to exist in a well-cut bodice unless it is much too tight, when the material will naturally draw into folds. Study the little book, "Lessons on Dressmaking," where you will find useful hints which will help you. Published by Goubaud and Son, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, price 1s.

MARIE LOUISE.—Your material will look well with cream colour or with black; the quantity is too small of such a narrow width to make the plainest dress, as you are so tall. I advise your making a skirt only and trimming a habit basque of cream or black silk with the same colour; or it would make a handsome habit basque or polonaise to wear over a silk skirt. Be sure not to use any damask silk with the material.

NORA LYNN.—Your dresses are a very pretty colour, but so old fashioned that it will not be easy to alter them; the bodices being round-waisted are of course useless; you could either make one complete dress out of the two or else choose a silk of a darker shade, for long cuirasse bodices or corsages basque. The new silk would trim either of these, and make the dress look well. The bell sleeves could also be pressed into the service as trimming, while the silk saved from the skirts would make new coat sleeves; you could put a trimming of the new dark silk on the edge of the skirts if you like, but it really is not necessary. After wearing the dressess out this summer, have them unpicked, dye the whole of the silk, and remake for winter.

SWEDEN.—Two models of walking jackets are given with this number; your idea is very good, but make the skirt plain; trim with passementerie and fringe, chenille fringe if you can afford it. To make your long skirt, Princess polonaise and jacket will require at least twenty-seven yards of material. See the new bonnets in this number. With a black silk dress nearly all our models can he worn.

BRADFORD.—Surely you cannot mean to make up a navy blue *satin* dress for out-door wear. Satin is not an out-door material, and, unless it is black, is singularly inappropriate for outdoor use; pray do not wear anything of the kind. A navy blue silk dress, trimmed with the new blue braid, will look very well; make a paletot to match, as it is for a young lady. You can make a plain dress and paletot with twenty yards of silk.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is speedy and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. Its value is above all others; a single trial proves it. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the hair. Sold by all chemists and perfumers. *Mrs. S. A. Allen has for over 40 years manufactured these two preparations. They are the standard articles for the hair. They should never be used together, nor oil or pomade with either.*

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylo-Balsamum, a simple tonic and hair dressing of extraordinary merit for the young. Premature loss of the hair, so common, is prevented. Prompt relief in thousands of cases has been afforded where hair has been coming out in handfuls. It cleanses the hair and scalp, and removes dandruff. Sold by all chemists and perfumers.—[ADVT.]

NESTOR.—1. The new spring jackets will be made of the same material as the dress when practicable, and in fine matelassé cloth, black and grey. Semi-fitting paletots, rather shorter than those worn in winter, will be the principal shape. 2. I cannot tell you at present the materials and trimmings which will be worn next summer; we only give the fashions month by month; but in reply to the first part of your question, Japanese silk is one of the things which is never really out of fashion, and silver-grey makes up into a very pretty, lady-like, and becoming dress.

J. A.—Round tabliers are not now worn, and if the style of the bodice of your black silk dress is passé, make a new basque or habit bodice, for which you will find sufficient silk in the tablier. They are very fashionable, and if you have not a shape, write to Madame Goubaud, who will send what you require. If, however, the corsage does not require altering or improving, take the tablier to pieces, and if not too much gored, join the widths and make a scarf drapery, arranging it diagonally in front, and edging with your fringe.

A LOVER OF SELF-COLOURS.—I agree with you that the colour of your merino is too bright to make a pretty, lady-like dress; and I fear you will find that shade of violet very trying, especially in gaslight. I should advise you to have it dyed some nice dark shade, or black, and made into a Princess dress or Princess polonaise and skirt; if it is wide width you have quite enough for the latter. No trimming could destroy its present glaring colour. Pullar's Perth Dye Works is a good place to have it dyed.

M. E. B.—You do not say what quantity of silk you have for each dress, otherwise I could have entered into fuller particulars in the matter of making up. Have the navy blue made a Princess style, with plissé or crossway flounce round the lower edge, and robings en suite at the sides. Trim with fringe, chenille, or plush; fasten it in front with buttons, and have a simulated facing on the back to about the same depth as the basques of a cuirasse. To this part the fulness of the train must be added. You may have extra flounces or plissés on the train. The myrtle green silk would look very handsome with one of the new habit bodices, and the skirt trimmed in some of the styles you will find in the Journal. Green velvet would look best for trimming, unless you have sufficient silk for that purpose. If you make the latter into a dinner dress, have the skirt in manteau de cœur style, and a soupcon of gold ornamentation mixed with the trimmings. Both dresses must have fan-shaped trains.

P. H.—I do not think there is any immediate prospect of a rise in the price of silk. My advice to you, therefore, is not to buy anything you say you will not require till next winter, lest you should get tired of it by that time. The only exception I make to this is really good black silk, which is always a safe and good investment; but, in laying it aside, you must roll it carefully, not fold it—unless of the best quality it will be liable to cut.

A.—1. Petticoats for a little girl of seven are best made with straight bodice and narrow shoulder-straps. 2. See Miscellaneous.

NO. 95.—BRETON DRESS FOR A YOUNG CHILD.

Paper Model, 5s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MAORI.—I should advise you to make up your serge into a Breton costume (see March number, page 68), as the "fishwife" is decidedly passé. Scarlet merino would certainly be too outré; deep crimson or maroon would be in character, and neat bone buttons preferable to mother-of-pearl. Striped cotton material, turned up with fine serge, makes up well for the "fishwife," which is quite a summer dress. A sailor's or any jaunty little hat may be worn with the costume.

WINKLES.—Black glacé silk is not now worn, nor considered in good taste, more especially for outdoor wear. Cover it with black net or grenadine, and trim the skirt with scarf draperies or crossway folds. It will then make a useful dress for simple evening toilette.

ANNIE C.—Light prints are suitable for morning wear; cambrics can be worn in the afternoon when early dinner is the regulation.

SQUIRREL.—Twelve yards of rich black silk will make a handsome habit-basque, and still allow sufficient silk for a front drapery for your lavender faille dress. Trim the basque with lavender and black fringe, and edge the drapery with this. You will, of course, make your dress of the fashionable length and width.

RED ROSE.—Be married in a white silk, but not a Princess shape; plain skirt and cuirasse bodice, simply corded. Have a low bodice of the same, trimmed with white or blush roses, which you can wear with the skirt of your wedding-dress at the ball a month afterwards. The high corsage will be useful for dinner-parties; and it will be quite time enough to talk of dyeing your dress eight or ten months after your marriage.

VIOLET.—I decidedly advise you to make the cashmere polonaise in preference to one of silk. I prefer plain cashmere myself, but figured or striped cashmere is very fashionable.

FRED'S DARLING.—Make your grey silk as a Princess dress, trimming the corsage with blue ribbons and black lace, like the first illustration in this number.

ON THE COMPLEXION. (Verbatim copy, on the merits of WALTON'S Kaloderma, by a lady who has used it for several years.)—The attributes of beauty, and the true means of cultivating, preserving, and enhancing it, are to be obtained by the proper use of WALTON'S Kaloderma. Its soothing, clearing, and cleansing, also healing properties, render it a most important toilette accessory and household companion, not only as a beautifier of the skin, but also as a healer and perfect restorer in cases of erysipelas, rashes, sallowness, rough skin, sunburn, pimples, tan, redness, freckles, and in fact any annoyances or irritation of the skin. All persons of well-regulated minds desire to cherish one of the most goodly boons of nature—its ornamental and most ornamental and coveted charm—a transparent beautiful skin and colour. Ladies visiting the seaside, or after returning, will find the Kaloderma a great luxury. To be had of any chemist or perfumer, or post free for 33 stamps from the proprietor, T. WALTON, analytical chemist, Haverstock Hill, London. West End Agents—Sanger and Son, 150, Oxford Street, W.; Butler and Crispe, 4, Cheapside; Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris, &c.—[ADVT.]

BERTHA.—You can safely send to Messrs. Debenham and Freebody for your summer mantle. You should state the price you wish to give, sketches of mantles will be forwarded you if you apply about the end of April, when the new models will be completed. 2. Your coarse white hat should be sent to a milliner's to be reblocked in the new shape; it cannot be worn as it is.

A GRATEFUL ADMIRER.—1. See the fashion illustrations for new hats and bonnets. I do not think the bonnet you are wearing can be becoming, but the new colours will suit you; see Spinnings. 2. Trim your coarse brown straw hat with brown silk and a white and brown feather. 3. A fine flannel dressing jacket will be the best to take for your six weeks' visit; a white pique dressing jacket I consider too thick, but a striped muslin would take very little room. 4. Yes. 5 See Rules.

JULIA.—You have complied with our Rules; there is no charge for answers in the Journal. Your dress is of a fashionable colour; re-make it by removing the box pleats at the back and cutting the skirt of the new shape; use your trimmings of the lighter shade upon the edge of the skirt, unless they are too shabby. Match your silk in striped summer cashmere, and make a Princess tunic, almost completely covering the skirt. I do not think a contrasting colour will look well with your silk; ten yards, narrow width, will be ample material.

W. M. A.—A pretty model for a fichu is given in this number, the sixth illustration. You can wear it over black alpaca or black barege, but of course silk is preferable. I have before me patterns of Mr. Chapman's silks, 23 inches wide, 3*s.* 11*d.*; 24 inches wide, 4*s.* 11*d.* per yard. I do not think these silks at all dear.

No. 1.—SOFA AND CHAIRS IN THE LOUIS XIV. STYLE.

No. 2.—SOFA AND CHAIRS IN THE LOUIS XV. STYLE.

No. 3.—SOFA AND CHAIRS IN THE LOUIS XVI. STYLE.

No. 96.—FURNITURE FROM THE GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE.

BUSY BEE.—Your dress will look nice trimmed with the new braid; choose the colours that contrast a little, so as to enliven the sombre material. I do not think the mixture of the two toilettes will be pretty; very long-waisted bodices are worn, as you will have seen by our fashion articles.

IS THE SAFETY OF YOUR CHILD WORTH 5*s.*?—INGREY'S PATENT "ROTAFIÆNUM."—Thousands of little one's have been seriously injured through the self-starting of perambulators, when left unattended on a sloping road or footway. The "Rotafiænum" is a small and elegant contrivance easily attachable to any perambulator, and is so constructed that, when fixed, the instant the attendant releases hold of the handle the wheel is effectually locked and self-starting rendered impossible. Parents may, therefore, at the cost of 5*s.* insure their children against perambulatory death. To be obtained of ironmongers, upholsterers, perambulator makers, and others, and of Charles Ingrey, 22, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.—[ADVT.]

ELLA.—It is not worth while to dye cream-coloured blond or tulle. You will not find Pinet's boots any cheaper in Paris than in England. Mr. Bird, of Oxford Street, will supply you in London, and Déglaye, Rue Richelieu, in Paris. Pinet is a wholesale maker, and charges retail prices to ladies going to his establishment.

In the next number (May) will appear MYRA'S Panorama of Spring and Summer Fashions, comprising numerous Costumes, Toilettes, Mantles, Chapeaux, Hats for Ladies and Children in the coming styles, as accepted in Paris. The elegance of these toilettes will cause a great demand for the May number; ladies are therefore earnestly requested to avoid disappointment by sending their orders to their booksellers, libraries, railway stalls, &c., as early as possible; for, owing to the immense size of MYRA'S Panorama, it will not be possible to reprint. In addition to the attraction of the Panorama Plate of Summer Modes, a cut-out Paper Pattern, full-size, of the New Castilian Habit-Basque, will be presented to our readers. In fact, the May number will contain unparalleled attractions for ladies.

DE VOUS A MOI.—It is very early to decide on summer jackets. I advise your waiting a little longer. Silk and Sicilienne are sure to be worn; the price of a paper pattern is 3*s.* 6*d.* A pattern of a jacket is given with this number; it is a demi-saison model.

ENQUIRER.—I believe that black grenadine pleatings can be purchased ready made of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, Messrs. Jay and Co., and Peter Robinson. The expense of a box containing dresses from Paris depends naturally on its size and weight. I have generally paid 5*s.* for a box containing a couple of costumes, a bonnet, and a few trifles. A cheque or post-office order is the best form of remittance to Madame Morison. Post-office order payable to B. Morison.

BOSSIE.—Certainly a Breton costume would suit you admirably. Yellow is extremely fashionable, and would suit you as trimming. I own to a little weakness for blue for these garnitures.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM COMMENCEMENT.—The only shape possible to alter the shawl without cutting it is the burnous shape. Send your white ostrich feathers to Messrs. Young and Co., Lisson Grove, W.

A YOUNG MOTHER.—Make your square black cashmere shawl into a very long Princess polonaise. You could wear this over your black silk dress or upon your silver grey. Alter your silver grey by removing the panier entirely; wear the skirt plain under the habit bodice, which you can lengthen by adding part of the panier and hiding the joins with the lace which trimmed it. You say nothing of the style in which your barege tunic and skirt is made, so that I am not able to give you advice; which, perhaps, is not of great consequence, being so early in the season.

MRS. T.—The new gathered sleeve pattern will cost 1*s.* 6*d.* Apply to Madame Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

LOTTIE.—You cannot mix grey check with your black serge; wear it as it is until next month, then purchase fourteen yards of Mr. Egerton Burnett's pretty foal serge and make a Princess dress, trimming after one of the newest models with ribbon loops.

HEATHER BELL.—You will require nine yards of single cashmere to make the polonaise of which you speak. I should not trim it with crape cloth, but with a handsome passementerie braid and fringe; neither should I lace it at the back, as that mode has lasted on a long time although still worn. Your black barege is not sufficient in quantity to make anything more than a polonaise, unless you make it into a Princess polonaise, edging it with silk pleatings to simulate an under skirt. The price of fringe varies from 10*d.* a yard upwards, according to quality; small silk buttons from 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, good quality; common ones can be had much cheaper, but are not economical.

QUEENIE.—Washing dresses should be made as plainly as possible; the Princess dress or the plain skirt and deep paletot bodice would be suitable, trimmed with embroidery or washing braid. Your letter came too late for March.

R. S.—You do not give me the slightest idea of how your dress is made. I am, therefore, unable to do aught but refer you to the answers of other correspondents and the fashion articles as to the manner of re-making it. The colour is very bright, and wants toning down with silk of a darker shade. Velveteen would look well, but would be too warm for the coming season; do not mix black with it, bright colours are gradually gaining ground, therefore you will not look out of fashion.

BUSYBODY.—Your letter was too late for the March Journal. With your black velveteen you can make a handsome corsage, very deep and long, like the pattern given on our Diagram Sheet. Trim the corsage with a thick cord of silk or satin; upon all the outlines place your buttons as in the Breton costumes, on the revers of the corsage. You can wear this over any dark coloured silk skirt, black of course being preferable; these very long corsages are called corsages basque.

ELAINE.—1. Place your three-quarters of a yard double width cloth at the back of your confection, so as to form a square sash end; you will not require the whole width of the cloth. Let the long square front lap over the back, which you will trim with faille and fringe to match the front, putting a row of trimming in the centre of the added cloth. 2. I think you can cut the dress you require with sixteen yards of Elephant towelling. Perhaps you would prefer the bright diamond towelling of Mr. Williamson, as it is not so heavy in wear. Your idea of a border in crewel-work is excellent. Your dress will be very pretty. Many thanks for your kind letter. For your third question, see "Miscellaneous."

SUBSCRIBER.—You must give me some idea of the money at your command for the trousseau. Name the sum you have to spend and I will endeavour to advise you for the best.

FINISHING EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Lyndhurst, 34, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W. Professors in attendance:—Piano, Signor Bianchi; harp, Miss Truss; singing, Herr Fogelberg and Signor Toretti; drawing and painting, Mr. Gandee; mathematics and Latin, Mr. Oliver. Six pupils passed the last examination of the College of Preceptors, four obtaining special certificates. Healthy situation, overlooking private park. Home comforts. For prospectus, address Principal. Inclusive terms from 60 guineas.—[ADVT.]

A CONSTANT READER.—Trim your prune velveteen jacket with crimped fringe ruche, or braid and bows of ribbon, to match it in colour. Chenille fringe would be out of place or velveteen, being of the same make as silk velvet, beside being very expensive.

LITTLE ONE.—1. Jackets, mantles, or paletots, of some description will be indispensable this summer. 2. Messrs. Jannings and Son, 16, Fenchurch Street, E.C., will make your gloves to order.

E. A. T.—The striped silk skirt can be worn under a darker shade of cashmere, one of the English inexpensive makes; it will require little trimming for so young a girl; a pretty woollen fringe of the two shades would look well.

AMY W.—Economy being your object, I would advise a black alpaca as the material to use with your black and white Japanese silk; make a very long sleeveless polonaise by one of the new models given in this number.

IMPATIENCE.—1. Grey cashmere would be the best material to make up with your dress, and, if tastefully arranged, quite suitable for dinner wear for a young lady. The bodice should be cut square and made of the two materials, the sleeves of silk; a scarf of cashmere across the skirt, turned up with silk and edged with fringe, would look well, leaving a long square end to fall over the back of the skirt. 2. You will find some of the answers to your previous letter in the March number of the Journal, and the reason why all your questions were not replied to.

ALBANIA.—Buy some grey silk, the colour of the darkest shade in your dress. Make out of it a plain long jacket bodice, and a scarf to fall across the front of the skirt in pleats from the waistband at the left to the bottom of the skirt at the right, finished off with bows of the same. The scarf should be edged with fringe. At the back there must be two wide sash ends fastened at the waistband and knotted loosely together. You can take two widths out of your skirt and make them into frills for it, edged with the dark silk. The buttons for the jacket must match the silk.

COLUMBA.—It is not in good taste at present to wear an over-dress of silk with a cashmere skirt. I therefore advise you to make the skirt of silk, and trim it with plissés. These need only be placed round the front if you have not sufficient silk to carry them all round. Have a Princess polonaise of cashmere, made very long, from some of the designs given with the Journal, or write to Madame Goubaud for a paper pattern, as everything depends on the cut of this for it to look well. Arrange the lace in coquillés down the front, and if there is sufficient continue it round the lower edge.

IGNORAMUS.—1. The veil is only worn down for the first two or three Sundays in church. 2. Paramatta is essentially a mourning material. It is used in half-mourning, trimmed with silk. 3. No white is allowable at first in mourning for a parent, crape collars and cuffs being generally used. A widow wears white muslin or tarlatan cuffs and collar. 4. A daughter may leave off a mourning veil after the first month. 5. Servants are usually given one suit of black, which, when shabby, is not replaced. 6. A gentleman in deep mourning cannot wear a gold watch-chain and breast-pin. 7. Plain jet ornaments may be worn at once by a daughter.

SUMMER FASHIONS.—The fichu of silk netting will be worn this summer, but is only suitable for the out-door wear of young girls.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—1. Your velvet jacket can be very easily altered by placing it over a silk gilet, Louis XV. shape. See detailed description in the answer to SELINA H., page 91. 2. Apply to Mr. Mason, 25, High Street, Gosport.

BLACKBIRD.—Trim your pretty pink dress with white barege; it will last longer than muslin, although you can buy ready-made muslin trimmings which may be of some help to you; either will look well.

WESTON.—In your place, I should send another notice to the lady to call for her dress, and if you hear nothing from her, I should sell it as you suggest; but if your letter is returned through the Dead Letter Office, I should keep it a little longer, in hopes it may be claimed. Do not forget to put your address on the letter you write.

PENNILESS will find some wonderfully cheap materials, washing prints, &c., at Mr. Burgess's, Oxford Street: some prints can be had as low as 4*d.* a yard. Make the little dresses plain skirts, low-necked bodice, short sleeves; a jacket of the same material for outdoor wear, trimmed with excelsior embroidery, which costs from 2*d.* a yard and upwards.

No. 97.—THE PERCY COSTUME.

Paper Model. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

ANNIE B.—Your grenadine must be very bad to fray with one evening's wear. I should cover the waist seams with narrow fringed ruching; if your figure is slight put on the pieces of ruching to imitate a Swiss bodice, graduating them both back and front; a Tom Thumb fringe would look better if you are stout. I suppose it is utterly impossible for you to take the dress in at all. If none of these suggestions answer, cut it off at the waist and make a deep cuirasse bodice of grenadine to match, trying to get a better quality.

PAUVRE MOI.—Your dress is so much cut up by the trimming, that I am at a loss to advise you what to do with it. You might unpick the whole, have it cleaned, the flounce replaced, and the short apron-tunic added to the bodice, trimming over the join; or you could use the skirt material as a polonaise, necessarily short on account of the material not extending under the flounce. If you can possibly wear it as it is I should advise your doing so, as I fear the alteration will scarcely repay you.

TEWKESBURY.—Make your girl's confirmation dress with plain skirt and deep jacket, tight-fitting, palelot shape; edge the dress with white embroidery and trim the paletot with the same. You can trim it for Sunday wear during the summer with coloured bows.

CHERRY C.—You do not say if your velvet jacket is for out-door or indoor wear; if for out-door wear, I should prefer answering your question next month, when mantles will be decided upon; if for indoor wear, a perfectly plain corsage basque or a very long cuirasse jacket will look well. There is no reason why you should continue to wear crape; in fact, you cannot wear crape and velvet together. I should advise a pretty black chip, models of which you will see in this number. You can wear gold hair jewellery at once. For your other questions, see "Health and Personal Attention."

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Cashmere, or a mixture of faille and cashmere, will make very pretty bridesmaids' dresses, made in Princess style, laced in the back, and with scarf draperies. If there are six, I should advise that three be dressed in one colour and three in another, always providing that the colours be suitable to the complexion of the wearers. If the bride's dress is white, care must be taken that no other shade of that colour is worn by the bridesmaids—for instance, pure white silk would utterly destroy cream white cashmere, and make it look dingy in the extreme; but both shades of the same colour—that is, white would do very nicely, the bridesmaids having some contrasting shade mixed with the trimmings, or forming them. Bonnets of white felt or plush, and trimmed to match the dresses, are the coiffures *par excellence* at present worn on these interesting occasions. 2. For a bride's travelling dress, I advise a costume of dark Russian green, plum-coloured, or dark navy blue cashmere, trimmed with silk or faille, or braid and fringe, with paletot to match, and hat or bonnet *en suite*.

A GREAT LOVER OF MYRA.—The only thing I can suggest in regard to the buff piqué is to cut the large flounce into several small ones; the crossway frilling at the edge of the polonaise need not be altered. The Holland and print polonaises may be cut below the waist in front, to form cuirasse fronts, the back being as you say considerably longer. The basques, not being cut off, will not necessitate wearing a waistband. As a rule not much can be done in the matter of modernizing cotton dresses, as unlike silk or woollen, they cannot be mixed with other stuffs. The braid trimming will be quite suitable.

NORTH BRITON.—You will find the Lichtenfeld combs with rouleaux fastened to them the easiest mode of covering the thin parting; these combs, curls, and rouleaux are sold at most moderate prices, and are exceedingly useful for both every day and evening dress. Trim your black grenadine with torchon lace; it will look very effective, and prevent the bad colour of the black from being visible.

PET.—You certainly ought to be married in white. I quite agree with you as to the extravagance of white silk. You can have a very prettily trimmed muslin for 30*s.*, or a handsome embroidered muslin for £3, either of which would be useful to you afterwards; or you could have a white tulle if you have a white silk slip to wear beneath it; tulle cannot be worn without. For your second question, see Miscellaneous.

SALLIE.—With your six yards of drab French merino, if it is double width, you can make a very long Princess polonaise, like the first illustration in this number, trimming with the black ribbon velvet. Add a pleating of black silk or black velveteen to the edge of the polonaise underneath, so as to give the effect of a skirt underneath.

CHARMING ARTISTIC NOVELTY.—Send 10*s.* P.O.O. with carte to A. Henry and Bool, artists, 86, Warwick Street, Pimlico, who will return carte with faithful crayon drawing from it, size 12 by 10 inches, post free. Trial solicited. Testimonials sent.—[ADVT.]

CATERHAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.—For houses, land, and residential estates in this favourite and healthy locality, apply to Mr. Richard Martin, at the Estate Office, opposite the railway station Caterham.

JULIA No. 2.—Have your grey silk dress unpicked and carefully cleaned, reduce the size of the skirt, take the whole of the trimming, deep and narrow flouncing, and trim the train only, edging the flouncing with narrow black lace; in front of the dress place looped bows of black velvet, lined with grey silk, in loops, as shown on the March fashion plate. Trim the bodice to match, with narrow flouncing, black lace, and velvet bow on the shoulder, and on the basque at the back. The corsage can be cut square, trimmed to match, and the sleeves can be gathered to the elbow and finished by deep flouncing of silk and black lace.

A WELL-WISHER. — 1. Unpick your silver-grey Japanese silk completely; re-make it, taking out the puff at the back, which you can cut up into the fan-shaped gores of the new skirt. With the trimmings make side-robings and pocket, and lengthen the bodice from the tablier. Trim the whole with the new braid, black and silver-grey. 2. In the Supplement, March 15, you will see a pretty jacket for a lady not caring to display her figure; it can be made in any material, and suitably trimmed. You can always match alpaca, and, I think, can alter your dress easily in this style. Your beaded sleeveless jacket will be of no use to you.

OSMUNDA.—A Danish alpaca will make you a most useful dress; the material is not expensive, you can get any shade or tint you require of Mr. Chapman, Notting Hill. The simplest style would be a Princess dress; being so young, you require little trimming. I advise you to wear it quite plainly at first, and trim it when the first gloss is worn off. 2. Make your grenadine into trimmings for a pretty-coloured batiste dress for the summer; you will naturally take only the best part of it for this purpose; both your silk and satin can be cleaned. 3. New ball dresses are illustrated in this number. A black net dress would be decidedly more useful than a Japanese silk.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—1. You can wear your dress as it is, if you remove the Yak lace and replace it by fringe. Satin is much worn as trimming; no alteration in this will be needed. 2. You can make your cotton dress with plain skirt and very long cuirasse jacket; trim with white embroidery or with white braid. 3. There is no reason why you should not wear your good grey Japanese silk trimmed with satin; if necessary, make a little modification in the style by adding satin loops of the new shape. A careful study of the fashions will give you many ideas on this subject.

MAUD H.—The long polonaises are likely to continue fashionable; but in making a new black silk dress I should advise a Princess shape, with drapery very low down. Madame Goubaud will send you a pattern of the gathered sleeve, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

MRS. K.—1. A dress made four years ago is not an easy matter to alter into the present modes. Unpick the whole of your dress and re-make the skirt by one of this year's patterns; with the material saved you can probably make a cuirasse bodice, and use your trimming again, selecting any of our newest modes. 2. Remove the crape from your mantle and replace it with silk. 3. I cannot promise the pattern you require. 4. A Princess dress would not suit you at present; do not think of having it. You will see a pretty model which will suit your figure in the Supplement of March 15th. 5. A Scotch cap for every-day wear for a boy, and a felt bowler hat for best, as your boy does not look well in a high hat.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—1. The flounces will look best on the cross. 2. Skirts are only lined to the width of the hem. Trains are frequently lined with silk to the depth of twenty inches, but this is only done when the fanned train shows the reverse side of the material.

No. 98.—OUTDOOR JACKET.

No. 99.—THE RUTHERFORD JACKET.

Paper Models, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

ANNIE.—Short-waisted corsets, whether laced in front or at the back, are equally unsuitable to the present mode; tight lacers invariably prefer corsets laced at the back.

BUSY BEE No. 2.—Madame Goubaud can send you a pattern of the skirt you require: that is to say, a train skirt and walking skirt to button on the petticoat; the price, made up, will be 4*s.* 6*d.* 2. The braid with holes and the ready made flouncing can be procured from the Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris. It is made in all widths, qualities, and prices, from 2*s.* per yard upwards. 3. I shall be very pleased to give the pattern you require in the Supplement, April 16. Your letter was too late for me to get it done for this number.

POISONS ON THE TOILETTE TABLE.—The Chemical Lecturer to the London Hospital, in his amusing discourse on "Fast Colours," pointed out the evils arising from the use of some of the so-called hair restorers and dyes; certain of which contain metallic poisons highly injurious to the system of the consumers. The use of such obnoxious articles is really unnecessary, since a thoroughly efficient and, at the same time harmless, preparation, viz., ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, has been extensively used for upwards of seventy-six years. Sold by chemists, perfumers, and hairdressers.—[ADVT.]

R. H.—You can lengthen your summer cloth jacket by unpicking and laying it upon a new pattern, which you must cut out in cloth to match. Plush will not be suitable for summer wear. Trim over the join with passementerie, putting it on in rows; the cheapest trimming you could have would be braid, but the passementerie would look best.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—The very long jackets will be fashionable during the spring, and probably the summer; but summer modes are not yet decided.

AMELIA.—The new striped fabrics seem made expressly for little women; you will look well in a Princess dress of striped cashmere, or in any of the new striped materials. The fashion plate given with this number shows a model likely to suit you. For an ordinary Princess dress, 7½ yards of double width French merino would be sufficient.

Names of correspondents answered in the SUPPLEMENT, March 15:—Louise, H. M. N., The Mother of Seven, A Great Admirer of the Journal, Scraggs, A. E. W. B., Rustic, Nina, M. S. C., Greysteil, Julia, Auntie Emma, An Admirer of MYRA, Gipsy, Russian Bear, A Salopian, Hermione, Rose, Polly, E. L.

DAISY (York).—Trim your black velvet jacket with passementerie and fringe. Fourteen yards of single, seven yards of double-width cashmere.

A GRATEFUL ADMIRER.—You can wear any blue or brown shade with your dress; you will see pretty models of bonnets in this number. I should advise a white straw, trimmed with blue flowers, which, I think, will suit your complexion.

SELINA H.—You can easily alter your black velvet jacket by adding a Louis XV. of good silk, and fastening the narrow jacket over this by Brandenburgs; of course the waistcoat is in front only to lengthen it. I should add a broad band of the silk cording, the velvet at the edge of which will give the effect of the jacket worn over a handsome gilet. I think this will look better than plush for warm weather; a jacket pattern is given with this month. Your merino should be edged with fringe and trimmed with one of the new brown braids; you can get very pretty braids at 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard. I do not think you will like the effect of a plain stitched band of merino.

The Principal of a Prussian Government School, situate in a pleasant village near Osnabruck, has vacancies in his residence for a few young gentlemen desirous of acquiring the German language, with a thorough general education, on moderate terms. Particulars on application to E. HOLSTE, Esq., C.E., 21, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.—[ADVT.]

HILDA.—1. Make your morning dress of plain navy-blue and striped blue cotton. The new patterns are exceedingly pretty. If you prefer a braided dress, use white braid, which put on either in straight lines or worked by a pattern. I would not have a sleeveless cream-coloured polonaise, as this style has been much worn, and striped materials are much newer. 2. You will need two morning cotton dresses, a grenadine costume and a best dress. A pretty costume of elephant towelling, embroidered with crewels, in addition to these would be most useful, as it looks well in summer, and can be worn on Sundays or for any extra occasion. 3. Both shoes and boots will be worn. Shoes are very cool and pleasant for summer wear, especially in the country.

SOPHY.—We will give a pattern for a gentleman's nightshirt soon; if the yoke, or shoulder-piece, is cut from the model of the shirt worn in the day, and the skirt of the nightshirt gathered evenly in this, no twisting can take place. You can have a nightshirt pattern sent by Madame Goubaud for 2s. Your daughter is too old to wear the style of jacket you suggest, which is quite a baby's vêtement.

MRS. M. H.—1. You can wear your dress with a brown velveteen jacket made like the costumes selected from the Album; it is exceedingly stylish, and can be worn for a long time to come. 2. From your description, I should think your bonnet could well be worn for some months; trim it with brown to match your dress, relieved by some of the bright wall-flowers now so fashionable.

NO NAME (Clapham Common).—Your sensible letter was forwarded to Mr. Mason, who will consider your suggestion as to publishing the pamphlet proposed. 2. I quite agree with you as to the absurd length and depth of mourning; but fear it will be impossible to make any effectual stand against expensive and complimentary deuil, so long as royal example decrees an opposite course.

T. Y. G.—1. Gainsborough hats are completely out of fashion. 2. A handsome white ostrich feather costs about 30s.; black and coloured from 18s. to 21s. 3. Your net ball-dress can easily be retrimmed. Remove the écru lace and cardinal bows, and trim with the floral wreaths so much used. One of Mons. Rimmel's Floral Fans would be suitable with the dress.

MRS. S. W. T.—Make your black silk dress with plain fan-trained skirt and corsage basque; trim with passementerie braid, or black lace, if you have it by you.

JULIA M.—You can reduce your black silk dress to the proper width, making it fan-shaped, but there is little to be done with the gathered tablier and short jacket; a corsage basque of damassé would be the best to wear with it. Could you not wear it a little longer in its present condition, and a little later in the season wear it under a sleeveless grenadine polonaise?

LINNIE.—1. Grenadine and silk is cooler than cashmere and silk for a summer walking dress. 2. You can make a useful summer jacket out of the two capes. From the smaller one cut out the sleeves, and if the material will not allow the full length, join a piece on at the edge and trim it with a cuff so as to cover the seam. The large cape would cut the jacket. Make it semi-tight, one seam at the back, two side seams and one front seam. You can trim it with black silk, on the cross, and fringe. Yak lace is quite out of fashion. Leave the jacket high to the throat, with a round collar.

FLOS.—1. Write for your embroidered gloves to the Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris. State the size of your usual gloves. 2. I can recommend Mesdames Lawledge and Asser, of No. 4, Vere Street, Oxford Street, as excellent dressmakers.

IDALIA.—The size of the hips is generally nearly double that of the waist; thus, if your waist is of the average size, 24 inches, your hips should measure 44 inches round, and your chest, 40 inches. With a smaller waist, say 21½ inches, the hips would measure 41½ inches. You will get the book through your bookseller.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS.—Paper collars and cuffs for ladies and gentlemen. Samples and lists for six stamps.—EDWARD TANN, 108, High Holborn.—[ADVT.]

MARGARET.—1. Copy the green dress in the coloured plate for March. Description of this is in the Journal. Use black silk cord and buttons, and black silk in place of the gold and green tabs. 2. Make your little girl a skirt with two pleatings, and a plain polonaise corded with silk and trimmed with buttons, the only fulness being a few pleats let in under a silk bow at the back. Pocket with a bow at the side, and a neat little turned-down collar with a bow at the neck. 3. Your mother's dress should be trimmed with velvet, cut on the cross, and velvet buttons. A plain jacket bodice edged with a cross piece of the velvet, continued up the front at each side of the buttons. A well cut skirt with five bands of velvet straight down the front, and a deep frill, headed with velvet round the skirt, fastened under the last band of velvet.

NO. 100.—THE DE VIGNE TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, 5s. 6d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF ENGLISH LADIES.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties" is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our countrywomen in this respect; but art has done no less in supplying such an exquisite preparation as ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, roughness of skin, tan and sunburn, and produces a pure and delicate complexion. Sold by chemists, perfumers, and hairdressers.—[ADVT.]

KATHARINA.—1. It is quite impossible to lay down any hard and fast line as to the mode of dressing upon any fixed sum; as so much depends upon the position, the style in which you live, and what is expected of you in the way of gaiety. To dress on £20 a year, to look always nice, morning, noon, and night, you must make your own clothes entirely; each year you should add to your stock of underlinen, and you should be careful to spend more upon boots and gloves, in proportion, than on mere trimmings and passing modes of the day: in fact, you must learn as much what not to buy as the best materials to choose. You will require a *piece de résistance*, in the shape of a silk dress every other year, one good cashmere, or equally durable material, every other year; your mantle, either summer or winter, should equally last two seasons. Therefore, you must be careful not to choose any very outré design, although the newest modes should be preferred as lasting the longest. 2. Have your brown silk skirt lengthened from the top, and use up the cross pieces as frills and puffings for the edge of the skirt, putting more puffings on the back breadths than in the front. Buy some new fine striped material in shades of brown, and make it into a Princess polonaise. Your brown sleeves will do very nicely. You should have fringe round the polonaise, in shaded browns matching the material.

MOLL.—1. You have given no description of your dress material; please repeat the first part of your letter mentioning this. 2. Make your boys' cotton suits thus: knickerbockers almost tight-fitting, with a row of pearl buttons just above the knee, high waistcoat, jacket with pleats, waistband, turned down Breton collar with pearl buttons to match, sleeve with cuff to correspond.

FASHION IN FURNITURE.

X.

THE three illustrations given this month, of sofas and chairs in the Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. styles, will help considerably in lightening the task of describing this furniture. A written description, no matter how elaborate it may be, generally fails to impart to the reader any very correct idea of the object described; and when not only one but three objects of the same kind, but differing materially from each other in the general lines of their construction, as well as in minor details, are to be clearly placed before the eye of a reader, to whom technical terms are probably as unintelligible as Hebrew, the writer spends time and ink to little purpose unless the skilled hand of the engraver is called in to help.

It has often been noticed that the furniture made in these three reigns had a wonderful resemblance to the state of the courts of the monarchs from whom each took its name. Le Grand Monarque, with his stately dignity, his huge wig, and his magnificent court, is well represented by the (with all its faults) grand-looking furniture of the period. Its curves and ornaments were carried out in the boldest spirit of defiance against all recognised rules of art and good sense; but then so was the king's wig. The grandeur was partly sham, but it was, at any rate, imposing; and much of the work—carving, moulding, and so forth—was thoroughly good, bold, and effective,

Louis XV. furniture shows a considerable falling off from the standard of that of the previous reign, and, in the same way, the court had lost its dignity. Morals and furniture were alike in a state of decadence; the imposing grandeur of the one had disappeared, and the bold carvings and mouldings of the other became gradually deteriorated, and were ultimately replaced by others of a commonplace, not to say coarse and vulgar character. The same deterioration may be noticed in many works of art of the time. Louis XV. chatelaines are poor imitations of those made in the preceding reign; Watteau was succeeded by Boucher; and, in short, it may generally be said that the Louis XV. style is little more than a debased Louis XIV.

In the following reign, however, there is a great change all round; with a better man as monarch there came a purer court, stricter morality, and, as the result of simpler tastes, a vast improvement in furniture and decoration. Vulgar mouldings and meaningless curves were abandoned, and much of the furniture made at this time

may fairly vie with the best of any former period. Those who have at any time visited the state apartments at Windsor will no doubt remember a beautiful Louis XVI. cabinet in one of the rooms; but those who have not had this pleasure may form some notion of the general character of the furniture of this period from the example illustrated. Its entire dissimilarity from that of the two previous reigns will be evident at the first glance, even to those who have never turned their attention to the subject before, nor perhaps had an opportunity of comparing them together. That there is a difference no one will deny, as great as between the enormous curled wig of the first of these monarchs and the compact powdered one of his unfortunate descendant, Louis XVI. The question of which is best admits of equally little doubt; the pure straight lines and absence of purposeless and inappropriate ornament in the last style mark it at once as by far the most beautiful. There is no attempt at sham grandeur here; the furniture has neither the imposing air of the Louis XIV., nor the commonplace mouldings of the Louis XV. styles, but a simple dignity and suitability of its own, better than all the scrolls and curves of either.

But now to practical details. These three styles are all much imitated and adopted in furnishing rooms, drawing-rooms particularly, in France at the present day. They appear there to be admired indiscriminately, and are supplied by the Grands Magasins du Louvre at their usual moderate prices. Louis XIV. furniture is to be had with more or less carving, the less ornamented being naturally also less costly, and made in four kinds of wood—black, painted, rosewood, or gilt. The materials used for covering the sofa and chairs are Gobelin cretonne at 5*s.* per yard, silk and woollen tapestry at 10*s.* per yard, silk and woollen lampas at 11*s.* per yard, and Lyons damask at 13*s.* per yard. The suite consists of a sofa, four arm-chairs, and four chairs, the prices of each varying with the material with which it is covered and the wood of which it is made. The lowest prices for carved furniture like the illustration are—in painted wood, sofa, £15 5*s.*; arm-chair, £6 8*s.*; and chair, £4 16*s.* The highest prices are for gilt wood covered with Lyons damask, and run thus:—sofa, £21 10*s.*; arm-chair, £10 15*s.*; chair, £7 14*s.* Without carving, the furniture is considerably less expensive, and less costly fabrics are employed for covering; the kinds of wood remain the same, however.

In the Louis XV. furniture the woods employed are black, veneered or polished, mahogany, and rosewood; the materials are woollen reps at 5*s.* 6*d.* per yard, silk and woollen tapestry at 10*s.*, and velvet at the same price. The price for the entire suite ranges from £28 in black wood covered with woollen reps, to £45 in rosewood and velvet.

Louis XVI. furniture is made of the same woods and covered with the same materials as the Louis XIV., and the prices are also very much the same, varying not more than a few shillings on each article.

Aubusson tapestry is occasionally employed for covering furniture, but the cost of the material is so great that it sometimes more than doubles the original expense of the chair or sofa. The lowest price for the tapestry is £22 per *meuble;* and the best Aubusson, illustrating Perrault's fairy tales or similar subjects, reaches the trifling sum of £100 per sofa or chair, and this does not include the sofa or chair either, which is an extra to be added to the price.

On the whole, beautiful as Aubusson tapestry undoubtedly is, most of us, if we could spend £100 on a picture, would prefer hanging it on our walls to using it as a covering for the back of a sofa.

NO. 101.—THE MONTBRILLAUT COSTUME.

Paper Model, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

MRS. K.—One of my correspondents, who is greatly indebted to you for your hints about gilding, would be still further obliged if you would give directions for dissolving black sealing-wax in gum arabic.

FIREFLY.—Toughened glass will really bear all the hard treatment you consider so wonderful; it may be obtained of Messrs. Mortlock, 203 and 204, Oxford Street. Tumblers made of this glass will not break when rolled and thrown about like a ball, and I advise you to lay in a stock before your "rampant schoolboys" come home.

MRS. F. T.—It is a difficult matter for a stranger to express an opinion about disagreements between a landlady and her tenants. So far as I can judge from your letter, you have more reason to complain of the rooms than of your landlady's conduct; the rent you have to pay seems rather high in proportion to the rent of the house, but you appear to have no extras, not even gas, so that you are not so badly off. The smoky chimney is a real trial, and if that cannot be cured I should certainly advise you to look for other lodgings. Another time be careful to have a written agreement.

MADGE.—The wardrobe which will best answer your purpose is a cupboard high enough for you to hang up your dresses, &c., and fitted with wooden pegs for the purpose. The door has a large mirror, and a deep drawer is made at the lower part in which you can keep your bonnets.

RUSSIAN BEAR.—Thanks for the name of the firm you send me. I do not know the carpets. I believe Messrs. Graham and Grossmith's British, Indian, and Turkey carpets will last out two Brussels; the make is different, but the colour precisely the same as in the originals from which they are copied.

HEALTH & PERSONAL ATTENTION.

MRS. W. (Keighley).—The danger undoubtedly exists of transmitting disease by means of infected vaccine lymph. This objection is the basis of all the wrong-headed opposition to compulsory vaccination, which lately culminated in the imprisonment of your own notorious guardians. The benefits of vaccination, both nationally and individually, infinitely outweigh all its dangers; besides which, if animal-lymph, taken directly from the calf, be used, all possible danger is done away with. This system, Jenner's original idea, has been quite lost sight of here in England. On the Continent, however, and in the United States, it is largely adopted, and statistics abundantly prove that where used it has a very much greater protective power against small-pox than has the human-lymph, enfeebled by its passage through system after system. Arrangements have now been made for a regular supply of this calf-lymph in England. We can have posted to you, if you wish, an ivory point of it (with instructions for self-use) for 2*s.* We shall be happy to forward full information to any of the medical profession who may read this notice. The subject being one of national importance, we take great interest it.

AGNES R.—1. When the symptoms appear, bathe the part freely with eau-de-cologne to which an equal part of vinegar has been added. Take also a course of saline medicine—Lamplough's Pyretic Saline will do admirably. 2. All shades of yellow, passing on the one hand into orange and on the other into green.

We are asked to print the following, and gladly do so, as it forms an answer to at least half a dozen of our correspondents:—DEPILATORY (Powder).—Mr. Mason is continually asked by ladies for a depilatory which will, in one application, not only remove existing superfluous hair, but also prevent its reappearance. He wishes clearly to state that it is impossible to do this. All that can be done is to remove the hair; after which an occasional subsequent application on the surface of the skin will prevent it from attaining a visible growth. The above preparation will do this without injury to the skin. Post free, under cover, from Philip Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, with directions, 2*s.* per packet.

HOPELESS.—No one need despair—nothing is more susceptible of improvement than the complexion. A judicious course of diet alone will do much. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, prepares a complexion pill (2*s.* 10*d.* post free), with every box of which he sends out some admirable rules for diet, &c. We have often had occasion to speak most highly of the wonderful effects of these pills.

OCEANA.—For local treatment see answer to ORPHEE. As to diet—avoid beer, coffee, vegetables, and anything not easily digested Take also some simple tonic—you will find several in Mr. Mason's list of pills enclosed with this number.

HIBISCUS.—Touch the hardened skin every day with a mixture of glycerine and Aromatic Vinegar in equal parts

Ladies' fashionable Polish button boots. Glove kid, 12*s.* 6*d.*; glace kid, 14*s.* 6*d.*; with high fluted heels. Sent on receipt of P.O.O. payable to Madame L. E. CONEY, 76, Tottenham Court Road.—[ADVT.]

"THE COMBINATION."—Parisian elegance with English utility. The above speciality can now be obtained from Mrs. Lawledge and Miss Asser, late of the Burlington Arcade, milliners, dressmakers, ladies' hatters, and florists, who are now supplying costumes in woollen fabrics from 5 guineas; black and coloured silk ditto, from 7½ to 35 guineas; also their renowned bonnets and hats, from 1 guinea, adapted from models personally selected by them from Paris.—Show Rooms, 4 Vere Street, W.—[ADVT.]

Thousands are unable to take Cocoa because the varieties commonly sold are mixed with Starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble, while really making them thick, heavy, and indigestible. This may be easily detected, for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of Starch. CADBURY'S Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing Beverage like Tea or Coffee.—[ADVT.]

BOSSIE.—1. You are not the first to make the pun. 2. Try a linseed poultice to which a heaping teaspoonful of cayenne has been added. Send sixteen stamps to Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, for a postal package of his Captene Paint. This is a magnificent remedy, giving instant relief in neuralgia, toothache, and rheumatism. We have ourselves tried it with success.

COPPICE (Newbury).—1. The discovery of the virtue of petroleum as a hair restorer is said to have been accidental. One of our vice-consuls abroad adopted petroleum lamps; his servant, who was bald, got into the habit, after cleaning them, of wiping his hands upon his head, and in a short time a vigorous growth of new hair ensued. Struck with the result, the man told his master, who thereupon instituted several experiments, which so impressed him with the value of the discovery that he reported the subject, and it has since been the round of the papers. Thinking that many who read this statement would wish to test it practically, Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, has prepared a Petroleum Pomade, which removes as far as possible its objectionable qualities, and presents it in a convenient form for use. He will forward it to any address, post free, for 18 stamps. 2. It is beyond our power to furnish you with information on this subject.

ELLA.—Wax cannot be classed well with any group, but is a substance by itself. You will find it may be readily removed by rectified spirits of turpentine. In case the waxing used for parquet flooring should be solid paraffin, we may say that benzine should be used to remove the paraffin.

MRS. TURTLE.—We cannot give you the information; and if we could, we should strongly advise you to give up the idea, as enamel completely blocks up the pores of the skin and very soon ruins the natural complexion entirely. Far better try, by some innocent and simple means, to improve the skin. Send sixteen stamps to Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, for a block of his Almond and Glycerine Ice, which will whiten and soften it.

MISS E. K.—The ivory points are sharpened, so that no lancet is needed to scratch the skin for vaccination. Full directions are sent with them. There is no question that in using lymph direct from the calf we carry out the original system of Jenner, which has of late years been quite lost sight of. The use of enfeebled human-lymph affords a much less absolute protection against small-pox than does the Jennerian system of vaccination with lymph obtained direct from the calf or heifer. See answer to Mrs. W.

R. E.—1. To half a pint of boiling rain water, add a teaspoonful of powdered white sugar, one of gum arabic, and one of starch; boil for one minute and, when cold, bottle. Wet the hair slightly with this liquid before curling it at night. 2. Thanks for good wishes.

M. A. E. G. (Brixton) sends the following as the best way to remove ironmould:—Wet the part stained with ironmould in clean cold water, rub a little salts of lemon gently on the stain, and then hang the article out in the open air; you will, in a very short time, find the stain entirely gone. This recipe was told me by an old laundress, it being simple and effectual, avoiding all the vexation and trouble of hot water, &c., or the fear, in a delicate material, of rubbing a hole.

ON THORNS.—1. Get some chloride of ammonium (to be had of any chemist) and dissolve it in twice its weight of rose-water and glycerine. Rub this lotion well into the skin night and morning. 2. We are sorry that, at present, we can refer you to no one; but if you send us your address, we may very possibly hear of such a need hortly.

CHANG.—Apply a little zinc ointment at night, and a little glycerine after washing in the morning. Such an irritation produced at the surface indicates either a very long or very severe attack of neuralgia.

For stylish boots Madame CONEY stands unrivalled. The Gaiety boot, One Guinea; high legs, to button; exceedingly light; perfectly charming.—Madame L. E. CONEY, 76, Tottenham Court Road. Orders per post.—[ADVT.]

SHEILA (Weston-super-mare).—1. The peroxide of hydrogen produces its effect by altering the colouring matter in the hair to a golden tint. Of course, in time, the tint darkens by the secretion of fresh pigment, and thus an occasional application of the peroxide is needed. Dark hair would require it more often than light hair. 2. Many thanks for your encouraging remarks. We hope to be of further use to you.

SELF-SUPPORTING and MRS. T.—The following is a good cough mixture:—Take of paregoric, sweet spirit of nitre, and ipecac. wine, equal parts; mix. A teaspoonful

NO. 102.—BLACK SILK DRESS.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

n water three or our times daily. For a recent cold in the head, nothing is better than frequent small doses of camphor and sal volatile.

BAILEY JUNIOR.—1. We don't wonder at it. Use tepid water for washing, and moisten the skin slightly, after using the towel, with a solution of one part of glycerine in six of milk. 2. Attar of rose cachous are delicious sweeteners of the breath. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will post you a box for 14 stamps.

MISERERE.—We fear they will not—nothing, indeed, will, short of a sedentary occupation, late hours, and a careful avoidance of sun and fresh air. Possibly, however, it is a hectic flush produced by weakness. In this case a course of tonic medicine would do much.

TOYNTON (Hastings).—Charcoal (in the form of pills) will best correct your bad breath. See Mr. Mason's list of standard pills, enclosed with this copy of the Journal.

Plated Articles, however old or worn, re-silvered equa to new in appearance; durability guaranteed. Drawing-room ornaments and clocks re-gilt; brooches, chains, earrings, and all articles of personal ornament, re-gilt, coloured, silvered, or oxydised while waited for, or returned by post.—GILDING AND SILVERING COMPANY, 89, Edgware Road, near Cambridge Street, W.—[ADVT.]

IDALIA.—1. The growth of the eyebrows can only be promoted by the means used to promote the growth of hair upon the scalp. See for this the answer to M. S. 2. Crayon à sourcils. See answer to MINNIE.

ROSALIE.—Exercise and diet failing to improve the muddy complexion, the use of a good cosmetic wash is in your case justified. Write to Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, for a case of the new "May Dew" face wash (3s. post free), and you will, we hope, be as much pleased as astonished at its rapid and good effects.

PRUCK.—The accommodation is good at almost all the Turkish baths, and to single out one would be invidious. They are perfectly safe (unless organic disease of the heart exists), and very beneficial to health. We do not think that they would reduce weight permanently, unless in the case of excessive obesity. On the other hand, a thin person might gain flesh by their means, as they promote a vigorous and healthy action of the skin.

ORPHEE.—The two symptoms occurring together probably indicate a species of acne. You mnst apply a paste made of eau-de-cologne and sulphur to the whole of the affected surface every night, washing it off in the morning with oatmeal, but *no soap must be used*.

M. S.—1. Hair should have the ends taken off very often—say once in three weeks. A moderately hard brush should be used, but not one which irritates the scalp. 2. The only hair-wash we know of which will fulfil your conditions, by being at once not greasy and yet not drying to the hair, is Postal Tricopherus. Eighteen stamps to Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will bring you a supply, by return of post, with directions.

FRIGHTENED.—The danger of vaccine lymph introducing disease into the system undoubtedly exists, though it is not so great as you seem to imagine. It can, however, be entirely obviated by the use of lymph obtained directly from the heifer, which is not only absolutely free from contamination, but affords very much greater protection against small-pox than the enfeebled human-lymph. In Belgium, where animal-lymph is supplied by the Government, small-pox is almost a thing of the past. Our English Government, at present, declines to take up the matter; but, a demand existing for the calf-lymph, Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport, has undertaken to supply it, through the post, on ivory points, each sufficient for one vaccination, at 2s. per point.

MISS BERTIE K. (Carlisle).—The essential oil of patchouli is somewhat rank and coarse, and we should advise you, in preference to either oil or essence, to use the dried leaves of patchouli, the perfume of which is much more delicate. We can, if you send us 18 stamps, have a packet of them posted to you.

MINNIE (Plymouth). — Rimmel's Photochrome (96, Strand) will be best for you to use, if you wish actually to darken the hair of the eyebrows. A much better and more usual course is to increase their effect by the artistic use of a crayon a sourcils. If you send us 12 stamps we will have one posted to you.

L. DANES.—Here is the recipe—not a nice but an efficacious one. Rub in cod-liver oil well, all round, every night.

ERNESTINE C.—Freckles are caused by an accretion of the colouring matter of the skin. It is tolerably evident that by using the lemon-juice and whisky you dispersed these accretions for the time, and somewhat changed the tendency of the skin to secrete the pigment in masses. The lemon-juice being discontinued, it begins again to produce the freckles, but in larger and more diffused patches. We advise you either to resume the lemon-juice treatment, or to substitute for it a lotion consisting of 10 drops of concentrated muriatic acid in a wineglassful of eau-de-cologne.

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT.—Persons having any to sell can apply, or if sent by post their value will be sent per return.—Messrs. BROWNING, manufacturing dentist, 57, Ebury Street, near Victoria Station, London, and 42B, Ship Street, Brighton.—"The only genuine purchasers of old teeth." Established twenty years.—[ADVT.]

Names of correspondents answered in the SUPPLEMENT, March 15:—Little One, Empedocles, S. R. (Chiswick), E. H. F. A., Mrs. C. (Stockton-on-Tees), Martha, Danae (Ipswich), Mrs. Edward P., M. A. C., Ethel Mertoun, Bagatelle, Pet (Lowestoft).

MARGUERITE.—Mrs. Allen's Restorer having produced the symptoms of which you speak, we should advise you to give up the idea of using a dye at all. Mrs. Allen's preparation as a rule causes no irritation, and, having done so in your case, shows that the skin is peculiarly susceptible. Try a lotion of one part of flour of sulphur in 20 parts of rose-water, using at the same time one of Herring's magnetic brushes.

EGLANTINE.—1. Dissolve 40 grains of tannin in an ounce of spirits of wine or brandy, and apply it, rubbing it well in several times daily. 2. Yes. Curd soap of good quality is as safe to use as any. 3. This depends of course on the composition of the face powder. It can and ought always to be prepared so as to improve and protect rather than to injure the skin. 4. See answers to this effect in January and other back numbers. We do not think that singing would have any specific effect that way. 5. The dentifrice to which you allude is, we believe, simply a solution of soap in perfumed spirit, and therefore quite harmless.

HILDA.—The voice can be improved by cultivation to a great extent. There are well-arranged exercises for it published to that end. Care should be taken never to fatigue and overstrain it, nor to sing in very hot or cold rooms. Gargling with ice-cold water and bathing the throat with it are also good tonics. Voice lozenges should not be habitually used, but sometimes one containing a little cayenne or an astringent will do much to clear and strengthen the voice before singing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELLEN writes: Will your correspondent, Mrs. K., kindly tell me if the sealing-wax and gum arabic, with Bessemer's gold, would do to paint a bird-cage? It has been painted white and blue before.

Names of correspondents answered in the SUPPLEMENT, March 15:—Gladys Arden, A Country Subscriber, April Fool, Brunette, George B., A Widow, Nerrin Nerrin, Ava, Nina, Millicent A., Marian A., An Aberdonian, Rose, Miss R. C.

RACHEL H.—1. The models of dummies used by dressmakers can be had of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, at 27*s.* 6*d.* 2. The corsage perpetuelle will only fit the figure for which it is made. 3. See Fashion article.

NO. 103.—NIGHTDRESS.

A DELUDED SUBSCRIBER is deluded through no fault of ours, but because (like, men say, many of our sex) she did not accurately read what was said. If she refers to the paragraph concerning discount offered by one of the London houses, our friend D. S. will see that it is Robinson of Regent Street, not Robinson of Oxford Street, who takes off 5 per cent. discount.

CHATTERBOX says: How is it that there are no fashions for "lords and masters" this month? Your glorious idea of pockets in their nightshirts has met with wonderful approbation. When your March book arrived, there was no remark made, as there generally is, "More monthly rubbish!" but "What does Madame MYRA say about *my* clothes?" Will you kindly tell me how to clean narrow Honiton ace? and can you give me any idea of the convent schools of Belgium, if they turn out their scholars sufficiently educated to take first-class governesses' situations?—[I cannot afford space every month for the lords of the creation, much as I esteem their approbation of MYRA. You will find a few words still on the nightshirt question, and I shall endeavour, from time to time, to mention any novelties. Clean narrow Honiton lace by winding it round a wine-bottle in neat even rows, sew the ends firmly, and lather the bottle thoroughly; put it to boil, with one ounce of sapoline to a gallon of water, or with one pennyworth of Gard's soap-dust in the same proportion; let it boil twenty minutes, rinse thoroughly in clean water, and when almost dry, iron out on the wrong side carefully with a hot iron. One of the cleverest women of my acquaintance was educated at a convent school in Belgium; but I do not think, in these diploma days, convent education can be so useful as that of our high-class schools and colleges for girls. Perhaps some of my readers will give us their experience.]

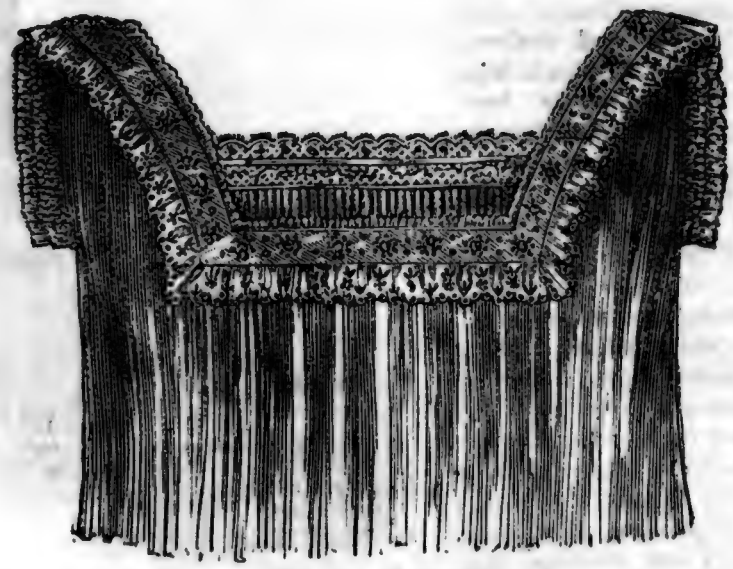
MATER.—You need not be long in doubt as to the disposal of the boots and shoes; the patients at the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, will be delighted to have them. I take this opportunity of reminding my readers that gifts of boots and shoes are most acceptable at this Hospital. Many throat complaints are caused or aggravated by the worn-out boots which the poor are often forced to wear for want of the means of replacing them. The cost of the carriage of a parcel of boots cannot be large, and the gift is one to be priced far above its intrinsic value.

MRS. H., MRS. T., LA BIANCA, MRS. J. B. J., DOROTHY MARY, MERE DE FAMILLE, NINA, ROSE.—There are so many binders and belts introduced that we are not surprised you have difficulty in selection. The Carlson Accouchment Binder is not only adapted for immediate use after confinement, but is a real comfort to ladies inclined to *embonpoint*. The Carlson Binder is invaluable to those who wish to reduce, and at the same time to support, the figure. The usual size of the waist is the only measure required to be sent for these comfortable well-made binders. Messrs. HERBERT AND SON are the sole agents, 17, York Place, Baker Street, W. Ladies in the Colonies, in India, or *en voyage*, who cannot count upon the services of an experienced doctor at their time of trial, will do well to take a couple of these binders as part of their outfit, as with these Carlson Binders it is quite impossible to be improperly bandaged after an accouchement. The price is one guinea.

G. E. T.—A pearl ring should never, on any account, be wetted. Be sure to remove it before washing your hands.

A.—French laundresses stir a wax candle in the boiling starch, hence the glossiness; but to produce the enamelled appearance of new collars, calendering is resorted to.

NO. 104.—DESIGN FOR A NIGHTDRESS.



NO. 105.—CHEMISE.

Model, 1*s.* 6*d.*; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

A. (Princes Street, Hanover Square).—The reply to your letter asking for information about dressmaking lessons was returned with the words "not known" on the envelope. The lessons are given by Madame Delamode at 39, Bedford Street; the charge is one guinea for the course of four lessons. The classes are held on the consecutive Tuesdays and Fridays throughout the month, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JESSIE.—We should advise you to send to Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty, of 218, Regent Street, for patterns of his Japanese Washing Silks. These would in every way answer your purpose, as they are both good and at the same time economical. The prices are 15*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* a piece of 22 yards.

E. G.—You can advertise as many articles in the Exchange as you please by paying for them, but you cannot insert more than twelve words gratis.

THE SILKWORM begs to thank Auntie Emma and C. M. for their kind letters.

SPARROW.—Your list of "information required" is a long one, and many of the subjects are beyond the scope of such a journal as this. On some of them good guide books may be had, and these you will obtain through your bookseller. Possibly I may be able to help you with a little instruction from time to time, but I cannot promise it immediately.

BEFORE YOU TRAVEL.—A Lady's Travelling Trunk, 10*s.* 6*d.*, 30 in. long, most useful size for home or travelling purposes. Superbly finished, movable divisions for bonnets, hats, etc. A great bargain.—American Trunks. Order direct from the manufacturer, HARRON, 60, Red Lion Street, Holborn. Illustrated lists free.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

THE beginning of the opera season generally brings to light some pretty specimens of evening toilettes, differing from those required for the ball-room. In the first place, low dresses are scarcely ever seen at the opera or in the concert-room, ladies usually wearing light-coloured dresses with the bodices cut square in front. Of these bodices many are edged with lace, ruches, or bouillonné matching the trimming on the dress, and further ornamented with bouquets of flowers, one on the chest, the other just below the shoulders, and a third bouquet, matching the others, in the hair. Coiffures are moderately high, and little ornamented.

Two remarkably pretty dresses, made for two young ladies, sisters, for a concert, are made as follows :—The dresses are of blue silk, covered with silk gauze; the square-cut bodices trimmed with a ruche of blue tulle, divided in the centre by a long wreath of wild roses; the semi-long sleeves ornamented by alternate pleatings of silk and gauze. A chemisette of tulle illusion is worn with the dress, the locket or medallion suspended round the neck by a blue plush ribbon, lined with pink satin. The only ornament in the hair should be three narrow blue bands, one not far from the forehead, the next one crossing the middle of the head, and the third one falling beneath the back hair in order to leave the neck free.

For a young married lady, a costume is prepared of creamy-white cashmere, trimmed at the edge with faille and cashmere pleatings. The long tunic forms a rounded tablier in front, edged with white and blue chenille fringe; the front striped with bands of blue braid, embroidered with white. The habit-bodice, trimmed in front with fringe, is crossed by two rows of braid, forming braces, and meeting at the waist behind under a cream-coloured bow. Another bow ornaments the edge of the basque, and the opening *en cœur* of the bodice is finished by a narrow faille pleating covering a ruche of crepe lisse. The Louis XV. sleeves are trimmed with pleatings headed by braid and faille bows. The chapeau to be worn with this toilette is a model of good taste. Its wide low crown is entirely concealed under a covering of curled feathers of the same shade as the dress. Two large fringed loops of faille are placed in front, and the part beneath the brim filled up with a band of curled feathers. Strings of fringed faille, forming a voluminous bow under the chin, complete this charming chapeau.

No. 106.—THE RENSHAW INDOOR TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, 5s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2s. 9d.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Madame Morison, 14, Rue d'Antin, whose style is both refined and elegant, is now preparing some evening toilettes, the description of which will be useful to our readers. The dress is of black faille, with a very long train. The edge of the train and of the sides of the skirt is cut out in pointed scallops and bound with mauve faille; beneath this there is a narrow flounce bound in the same way. The front of the skirt is crossed by scarves arranged in flat pleats and trimmed on the lower edge with deep black and mauve chenille fringe; the upper edge has a flat piping of mauve faille. The fringe on the lowest scarf covers the edge of the skirt. The scarves are fastened to the front of the dress by bows with double loops, bound with mauve faille, and at the sides by a scallop like that on the train, with a flounce filling up the spaces between the scallops. The bodice is high at the back, with a collar and narrow pleating, edged with a flat mauve piping. Open *en plastron* in front, and a second collar forming revers terminates at the waist by a bow. The lower part of the bodice forms a long rounded point in front and at the back, and is trimmed with fringe. The side-pieces at the back are long enough to contain small square pockets, bound with mauve and ornamented with black buttons. Marquise sleeves, trimmed with a bound flounce, a rever, and a bow. The parure is of crepe lisse, scalloped with white silk.

Madame Morison's costumes for young girls are graceful, simple, and elegant, and her prices for these pretty toilettes most moderate.

The Breton costume, which made its first appearance in the autumn, is now adopted as an every-day toilette by young ladies, married or single. The costume is made of Indian cashmere, light cloth, or any soft woollen material, and looks admirably made in our English serge; the skirt should invariably match the corsage, but it is made of silk of the same hue.

One of these costumes is made as follows :—The rasterre skirt, of navy-blue cashmere, is trimmed eight inches from the edge, that is just above the hem, with a narrow band of white cashmere, or a narrow braid forming a piping. The tunic-tablier is bound with white cashmere, or edged with narrow white braid. The tablier is loose on one side only, near the edge; the other corner is caught up amongst the folds draping the tablier at the back, and the join of the two drapings is concealed under a band of the same material edged with white braid. The band starts from the waist at the back, forms a very large loop, and then hangs on the skirt in a wide pleated end, fastened in at the top by wide braid embroidered with white, or a band of material like the costume, embroidered with white silk in satin-stitch, or point Russe, or braid.

The Breton jacket, which takes the place of a bodice, fits very closely at the back and sides, and all the edges are ornamented with narrow white braid or binding. The jacket opens over a plastron waistcoat, which is sewn on to it on one side; on the other side the jacket fastens over the waistcoat. This plain plastron is ornamented at the edge and four inches below the neck with an embroidered band or wide braid, similar to that on the scarf end at the back. The jacket is finished off at the neck with a paysan collar of black velvet, or of the same material as the dress, embroidered with white. A close row of mother-of-pearl buttons, sewn closely one over the other, crosses the collar, and ends in front half way down the chest. The edge of the jacket, which is shorter at the back, is trimmed with a band of embroidery, joined to the two sides of the jacket by a row of buttons. The paraments of the sleeves are composed of corresponding embroidery.

MYRA.

BALL DRESSES & EVENING COSTUMES.

No. 940.—**A TARLATAN DRESS**, suitable for a Young Lady, trimmed with flat plaitings and reverse plaited puff, and draped scarf across front. Price, including material for Body, £1 1*s*.

No. 920.—**WHITE MUSLIN ROBE**, trimmed with flat plaitings, flounces, and a draped scarf across the front. Price, including material for Bodice, £1 5*s*.

No. 807.—**WHITE TARLATAN DRESS**, trimmed with plaitings, small puff across the front, twisted silk sash, and pocket. Price, including material for Bodice, £2 18*s*. 6*d*.

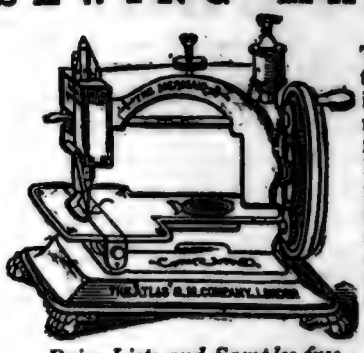
No. 379.—**WHITE NET ROBE**, elaborately trimmed with plaitings and puffs, draped net scarf across front, and satin trimming. Price, including material for Bodice, £3 10*s*. Price in Coloured Net, £4 4*s*.

Other Illustrations, with full Descriptions and Prices, Post Free on application.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY,
Wigmore Street, and Welbeck Street, London, W.

Only Simple Lock-Stitch in the World.

THE MERMAID
£2 15s. Shuttle Lock-Stitch
SEWING MACHINE



55*s.* Complete, with Tools. Not a deceptive toy, but equal in size, appearance, range of work, and finish to a £4 4*s.* Machine. Requires no personal instruction. Its extreme simplicity ensures success. Executes the entire family sewing, from Muslin to Carpets. Guaranteed.

Price Lists and Samples free. *Agents Wanted.*

THE ATLAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
41, Wells Street, Oxford St., London, W.
63, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N.
182, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

Is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. In bottles, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and in cases of six times the quantity, 11*s.* each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address or 30 or 132 stamps, by the Proprietor,

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN.

Price 6*d.*, post-free, 7½*d.*

FAMILY HERALD for March, Part 406.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

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VOL. III.—No. 4.] APRIL 2, 1877. [PRICE THREEPENCE.

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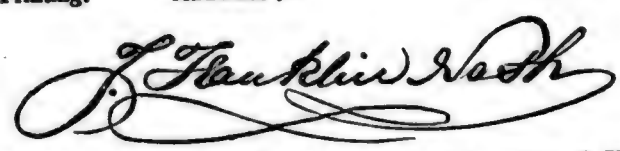


58, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEEDLE-WORK DESIGNS.

No. 43.—Design for Shawl.

Cast on thirteen stitches for each scallop and an extra stitch at each end of the border, to be knitted plain; work a row of simple knitting, then commence the pattern.

First row—*Knit 2 together, knit 4, thread forward, knit 1, thread forward, knit 4, knit 2 together.

Second row—Purl.

Third row—Like the first row.

Fourth row—Purl.

Fifth row—Like the first row.

Knit 3 plain rows for the two ribs, then repeat from*.

No. 44.—Crochet and Braid Edging.

This edging will make a pretty trimming for ladies' or children's piqué dresses; the work is easy and rapid. For the heading, work a row of treble divided by 3 chain. The edging has only two rows. 1st row.—1 double into a loop of the braid, 2 slipstitches into a loop, 5 slipstitches, 1 double long into the last loop of braid, 3 chain, 1 treble into the intervening bar, 3 chain, 1 treble into the same bar, 3 chain, 1 treble into the same bar, 7 chain, 1 double into the next loop of braid, 5 chain, 1 double into the third loop, 3 chain, 1 double into the fourth loop, 1 chain, 1 double long into the last loop of the same medallion and the last loop but one of the next, 1 chain, 1 double into the third loop of second medallion, 3 chain, 1 double into the fourth loop, 1 chain, 1 treble worked into the last loop but one of this medallion and the third of the next medallion, 1 chain, 1 double into the third loop, 3 chain. 1 double into the fourth loop, 2 chain, 1 double into the centre of 5 chain on opposite side forming the join, 2 chain, 1 double into the fifth loop, 2 chain, 1 double into centre of 5 chain on opposite side, 2 chain, 1 double into the sixth loop, 3 chain, 1 double into centre of 7 chain on the other side, 3 chain, 1 double long into intervening bar, 5 chain, 1 treble into same bar, 3 chain, 1 treble into same bar, 3 chain, 1 treble into the first loop of the fourth medallion, the one lying flat on the heading. Slipstitches along the heading joining the four loops of the braid to the heading. 2nd row.—This may easily be worked by following the illustration. The medallions are connected in precisely the same way as in the previous row, and the outer edge is composed of treble stitches divided from each other by 4 chain.

No. 46.—Joining Macrame Thread.

This has to be done occasionally, and it is well to know how to do it neatly. The thread joined in is always made to slide upon a leader, as the tight thread upon which the stitch is worked is called, and always in a slanting line and between every other thread, as in working. The joined thread is kept in place by those already in place; the loose end is cut off at the back.

No. 48.—Working Macrame Diamonds.

Diamonds are worked in groups of 6 or 8, according to size. For a small single diamond, take 6 threads, number them from left to right, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; begin by holding No. 4 as a leader tightly to the right, and work 5 and 6 over; this, then take No. 3 as leader, holding it tightly to the left hand, and work Nos. 2 and 1 over this, put in a pin, then work back Nos. 1 and 2 on the same leader No. 3, then take up the first leader No. 4, working Nos. 6 and 5 over it till both leaders meet in the centre, where they are tied together aud a pin put in, when you again divide the leaders, and continue as before.

Double Diamonds are worked in the same way, but with 16 threads, using a second leader, and working on this to right and left, after the rows have been worked on the first leader. Treble diamonds, with a third leader, are worked in the same way, and with 16 threads.

Nos. 45, 53, and 54.—Parure in Renaissance Guipure.

Fine white linen or Colbert linen may be employed for this work; there is also another loose make, looking like fine canvas, which is appropriate. The design is traced on the linen, and run with embroidery cotton; the bars are worked next in buttonhole stitch, and last of all the edges of the design are overcast in the same way. When the work is finished, the linen under the bars is cut away, but it is better not to do this until the work has been washed. The parure consists of the cuffs, the collar (which is straight, and stands up), and the corners of the collar, which are reversed on the other work.

Nos. 47 and 49.—Card-tray, with Bamboo Frame.

The cost of the frame of this card-tray is not great. The design is worked on a band of Java canvas of the lightest shade. No. 47 gives the full design to be worked on the canvas with silk, harmonising in colour with the hangings of the room in which the card-tray is to be placed. The centre cross may be worked with coarse black or yellow silk, depending on the colour of the other silk. When the embroidery is finished, it is tacked on to cardboard the exact size required to fit into the frame. The cardboard is lined with quilted silk matching the embroidery, and the band is slipped into the supports which are made double on purpose to receive

The lower part of the tray is made of cardboard, covered with quilted silk on one side, and cambric on the other. Tassels may be added at the corners to make the tray still more ornamental.

No. 51.—The Macrame Knot.

This knot is the knot which is most employed in Macramè lace; it is worked over a tight thread (either single or double). The loop shown in the illustration No. 51, is worked twice before it is a complete knot, the Macramé knot, properly so called, being always worked twice unless otherwise directed.

No. 50.—Working Macrame Cord.

The cord, or closely worked row, which usually heads Macramé lace, is worked by a succession of Macramé knots. The cord can be worked on a horizontal thread or leader, or on a thread slanting to either right or left hand. Single, double, and treble cords can be worked.

No. 52.—Scalloped Macrame Fringe.

Materials: Messrs. Walter Evans and Co's Macramé Thread.

1st row.—Loop the threads upon a single strand of thread. 2nd row.—Work the single Macramé knots three times. 3rd row.—Work the cord. 4th row.—Same as 2nd row. 5th row.—Work the cord. 6th row.—Work a loose double diamond with 16 threads, filling the whole centre with Solomon's knots; repeat to end of row. 7th row.—Work the cord. 8th row.—Macramé stitches, worked with 1 thread over 3, three times. 9th row.—Work the cord. 10th row.—Same as 6th row. 11th row.—A double diamond worked between each of the diamonds of the 11th row. 12th row.—One diamond worked between the two above which forms a point to the scallop.

Note.—In making scallops the upper row of diamonds should have at least 1 diamond between the scallops. In repeating this pattern the worker must repeat the 1st diamond.

No. 55.—Macrame Fringe Border for Dresses.

Worked with Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Maltese Thread No. 0,

1st row.—Loop the stitches over 4 strands of thread. 2nd row.—Work the row of cord. 3rd row.—Work Macramé knot three times over 3 threads with 1 thread. 4th row.—Work the row of cord. 5th row.—Take 16 threads and work a double diamond with the centre filled with Solomon's knots; then work three double knotted bars, repeat the diamond and bars alternately to the end of the row. 6th row.—Work the row of cord. 7th row. Same as 3rd row. 8th row.—Work the row of cord. 9th row.—Knot every group of 4 threads to end of row. 10th row.—Take 2 threads from each group and knot all 4 threads together to end of low. 11th row.—Repeat 10th row, taking 2 threads from each group of previous row. 12th row.—Same as 10th row.

DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM-SHEET.

Side No. 1.—First Model: Habit-bodice, for demi-saison toilette, made of violet velvet. The bodice is trimmed with bias bands of mauve faille, the front high, and laced over a small plastron of faille; the back has two long square ends, ornamented with buttons from the neck to the edge; the last eight or ten buttons are not buttoned. The close faille sleeve has a velvet parement matching the bodice. No. 1, Front; No. 2, Side-piece of front; No. 3, Side-piece of back; No. 4, Back; No. 5, Sleeve.

Second Model: Parure for indoor toilette made of white linen; the turned-down collar simulates a double collar by means of a row of stitching at the edge. Inner collarette of ruched Valenciennes with a frill of the same at the edge. Bow of narrow navy-blue ribbon to close the collar. Cuff to match, also ornamented with ribbon. No. 6, Collar; No. 7, Cuff.

Side No. 2.—Third Model: Spring confection, made of black faille, and trimmed with pleatings headed on each side. The confection is high, with long flat basques, and fastened with a row of buttons. A rounded ruche, simulating a plastron, ornaments the front. The back has three seams starting from the shoulder, and reaching to the edge; they are joined at the corresponding letters on each piece. Coat sleeve, trimmed with a band round the arm, and a ribbon bow on the upper part. No. 8, Front of the confection; No. 9, Side-piece; No. 10, Side of Back; No 11, Back; No. 12, Sleeve.

Fourth Model: Bodice for a town toilette, made of any shade of faille. The front is crossed at the side, and trimmed with three rows of buttons. It forms a point at the back, which has a seam in the centre; the basques are short, and edged with silk fringe, headed by fancy galoon. Flat sleeve, trimmed with galoon and buttons. The sleeve may be cut from No. 12. No. 13, Front, (left side); No. 13A, Front (right side); No. 14, Side-piece; No. 15, Back. See the reduced diagrams of these models to judge of their effect.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

The pattern is that of a new confection for the spring, the Kaiser-i-hind paletot, illustrated Nos. 78 and 78A, Myra's Journal, and consists of six separate pieces—the front, side-piece, back, sleeve, collar, and pocket. The jacket may be made of one of the new light-coloured matelassé or vigogne cloths, and finished off, like the illustration, with cord round the edges, and cord and tassels on the front, back, and sleeves. It would also look well made of black matelassé, with plain black silk cord and tassels.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COLOURED FASHION PLATE.

No. 1.—Walking Toilette.

Composed of plain faille and striped cashmere. The dress is composed of faille jupon and long *pardessus* of the fashionable striped fabric. This *pardessus* is open in front, and trimmed with pocket and pleating at the side of the front width. Both sides are alike, and trimmed with pleating and bias of striped and plain material. Faille sleeve with striped cashmere cuff. Duchesse collarette fastened by a bow. Rice straw chapeau, with ribbon and feather garniture.

No. 2.—Visiting Toilette.

Of silk of two shades. The front entirely made of the dark silk, is called a "Princess plastron front;" the back has the centre of dark silk, terminated by a bow of the same. The side-pieces are of light silk; on one a small pocket is placed, with braided ornament and pleatings. The side-pieces are separated from the skirt below this pocket, and are edged by a handsome fringe and finished by a square sash end. The skirt has a deeply-pointed scallop of light silk placed over light and dark silk pleatings, and headed by light silk pleatings and bias band of dark silk. The sleeves of light silk. Bonnet of the two silks, with handsome waved and curled feather.

RULES FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE.

1. *A Free Exchange, gratis, and open to all who have Articles to barter for others, is open in* Myra's Journal.

2. *The length of the gratis Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is printed) is limited to twelve words.*

3. *The Addresses of Exchangers must be printed in full, in order to secure the benefit of the Free Exchange.*

4. *In cases where Exchangers do not wish their Addresses printed, their Names will be entered in the Office Exchange Book, in the usual way; and in that case a payment is to be made of One Shilling in postage stamps.*

5. *The Price of the Advertisement (in the Sale Columns) is 6d. for each line of eight words.*

6. *The Free Exchange being intended for barter only, articles for sale will only be admissible in the Advertisement column.*

7. *Subscribers using the Free Exchange must give their Full Name and Address; no Initials will be accepted. Post-office Address not inserted. No post-cards are to be sent to any Address for the Exchange. All letters for this department should be addressed to* Myra, *39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

EXCHANGE.

Have black cashmere mantle, trimmed with yak, cost 38*s*. Wanted grey Ulster.—Miss Eastburn, Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire.

Have a quantity of songs and pieces to exchange, list sent. Wanted, "Alice," song, by Ascher.—Miss Greenly, Laverstock, Salisbury.

On account of changing way of hair, have a good new hat to sell, only worn a very few times; black beaver. Description given by post, cost £2 2*s*., would take £1 2*s*. —Miss H. Clarke, Chetwynd End, Newport, Salop.

I have a very handsome (all silk) Paisley shawl, cost £10. What offers? Wanted, a good water-colour paint box; what in exchange?—Hartina, Miss H. Arden, Roman Hill, Colchester, Essex.

Eighteen months' "Family Herald," from June 1876, for exchange. Books preferred.—Nellie, 16, Yonge Park, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway.

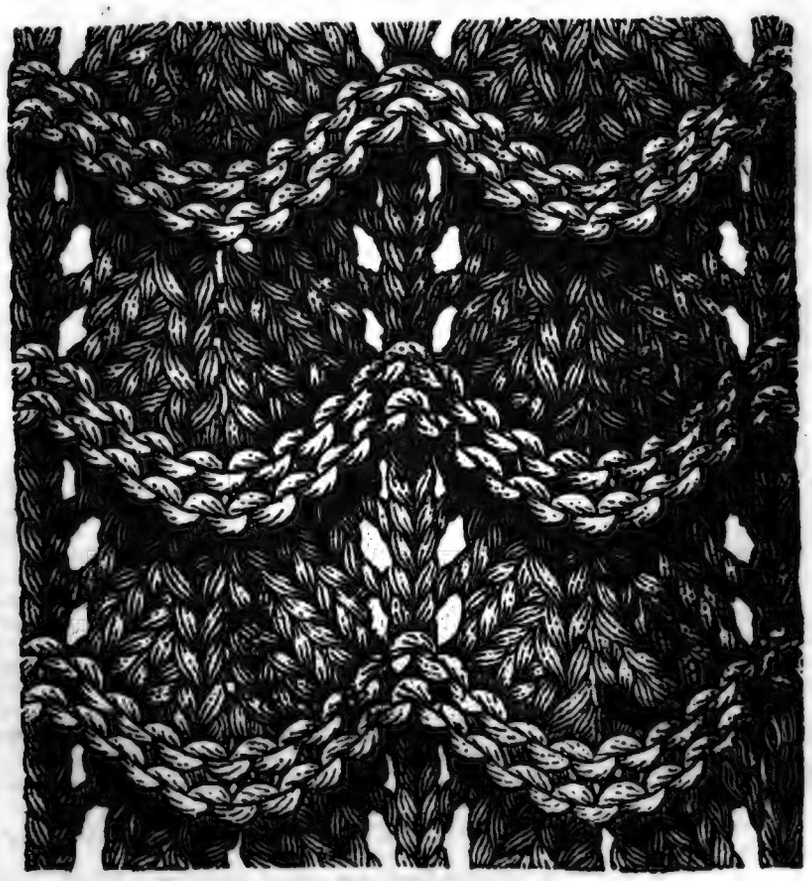
Wanted to purchase, some foreign stamps to use for exchange.—Mr. Smith, London House, Grays, Essex.

Have "Family Herald" for 1876, slightly soiled, but complete. Wanted, books.—Miss Gould, 94, Fairfoot Road, Campbell Road, Bow, E.

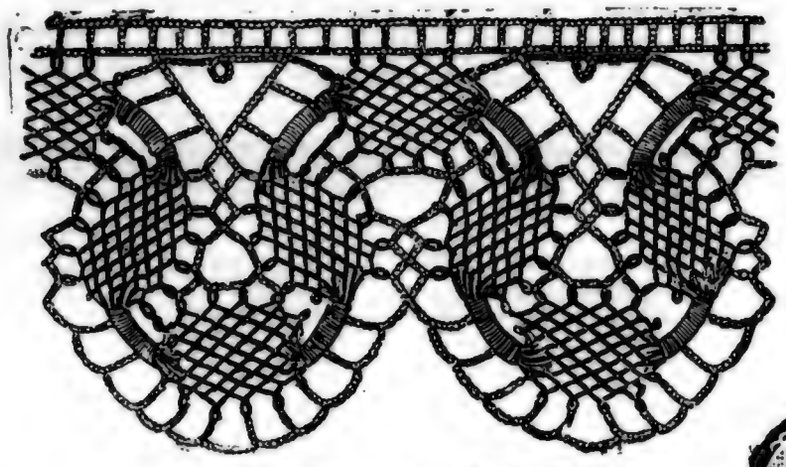
Will exchange black velvet cosy, braided colours, for something of equal value.—E. Grey, Oaklands, Cleygate, Esher.

A very handsome silver and Scotch grey pebble brooch, a carved white ivory brooch, subject "Virgin and Child," a pair of long jet earrings, and two rings, one turquoise and pearls, also an almost new woollen shepherd's plaid shawl, black and white, and a very handsome scarlet Canton crepe shawl, for exchange or sale. Want offers in black silk.—M. M., 28, Belmont Street, Southport.

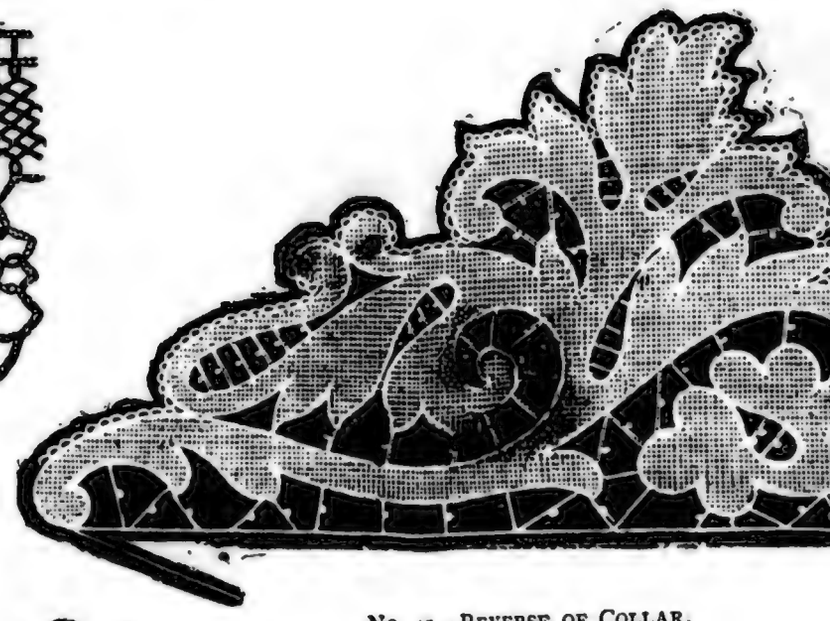
APRIL 2, 1877.



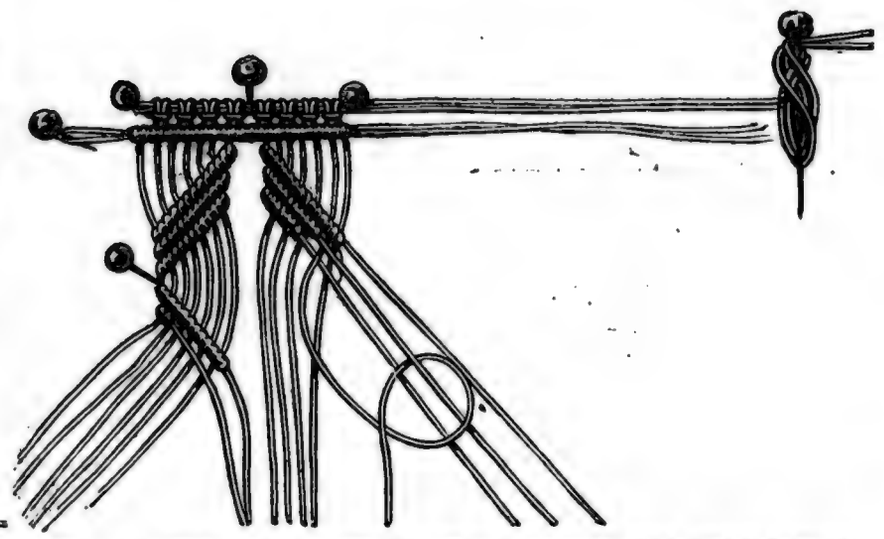
No. 43.—PATTERN FOR KNITTED SHAWL.



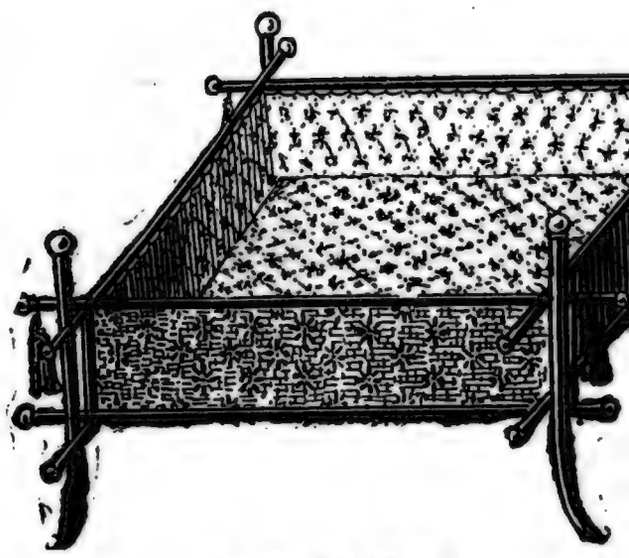
No. 44.—CROCHET AND BRAID EDGING.



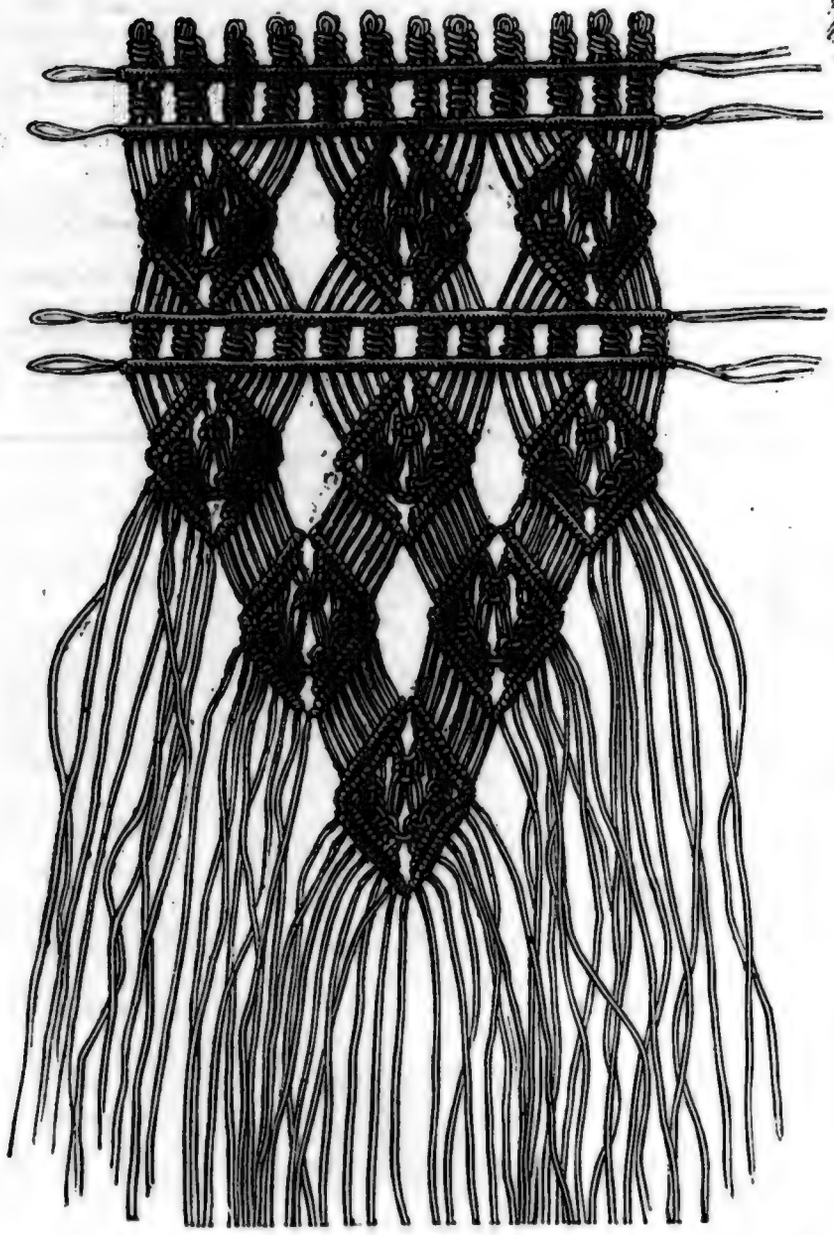
No. 45.—REVERSE OF COLLAR.



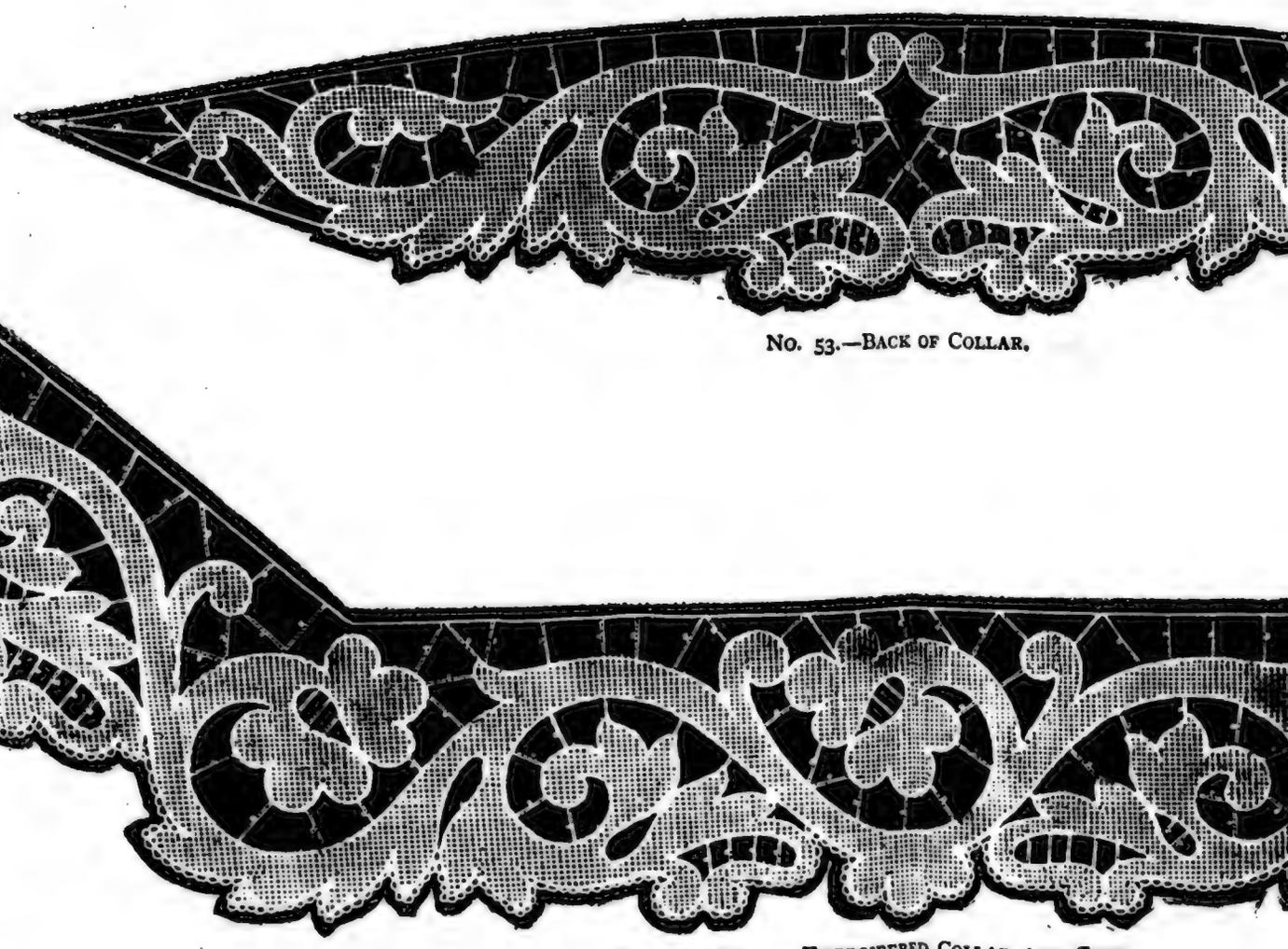
No. 48.—MODE OF WORKING DIAMONDS, SHOWING THE THREE LEADERS.



No. 49.—CARD STAND.

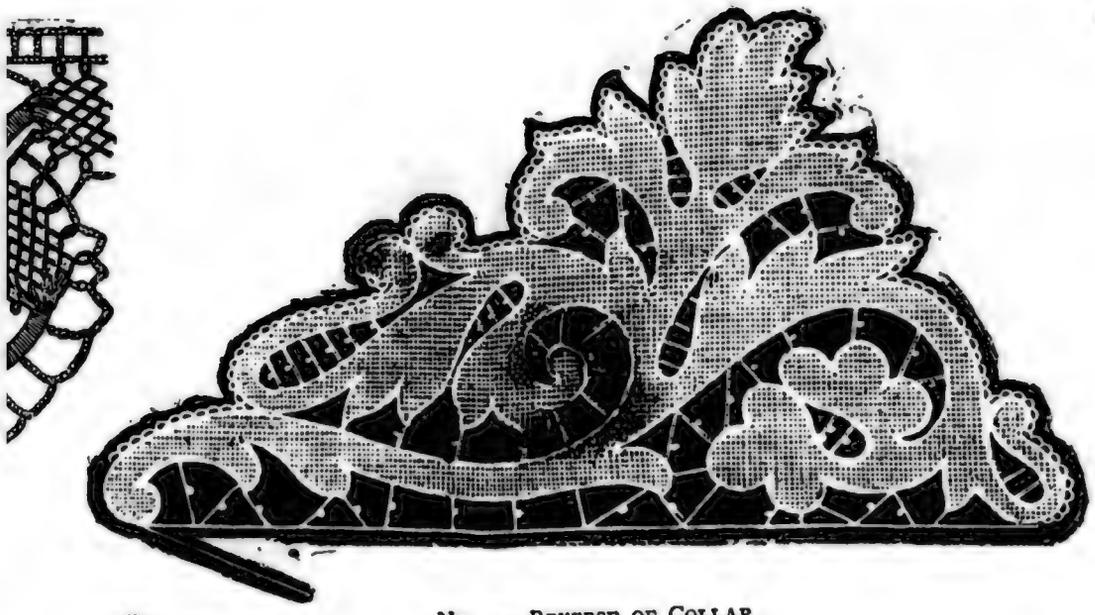


No. 52.—SCALLOPED FRINGE IN MACRAME LACE.



No. 53 AND 54.—EMBROIDERED COLLAR AND CUFF.

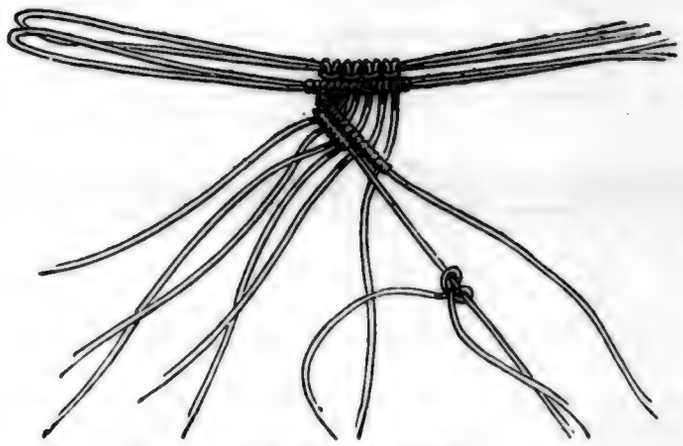
We beg to recommend Messrs. WALTER EVANS and CO. for every kind of Crochet and



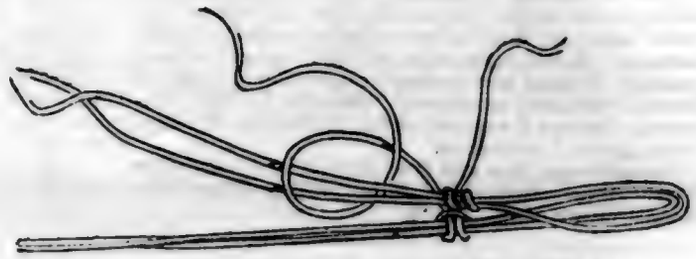
No. 45.—Reverse of Collar.

: three Leaders.

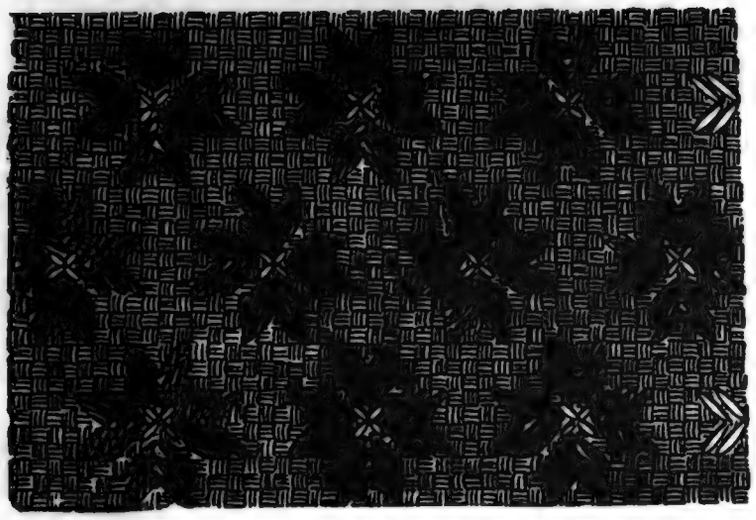
No. 49.—Card Stand.



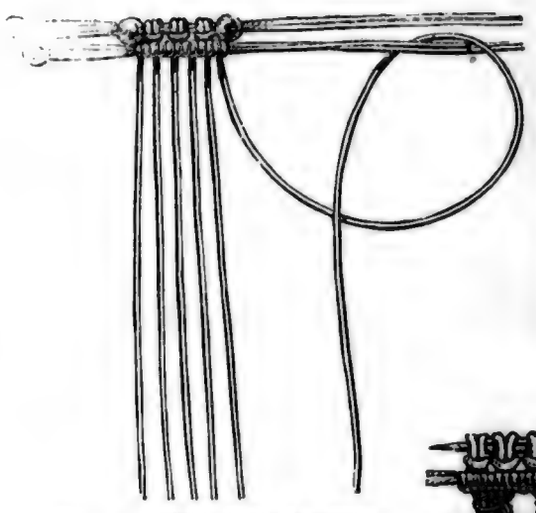
No. 46.—Joining the Thread.



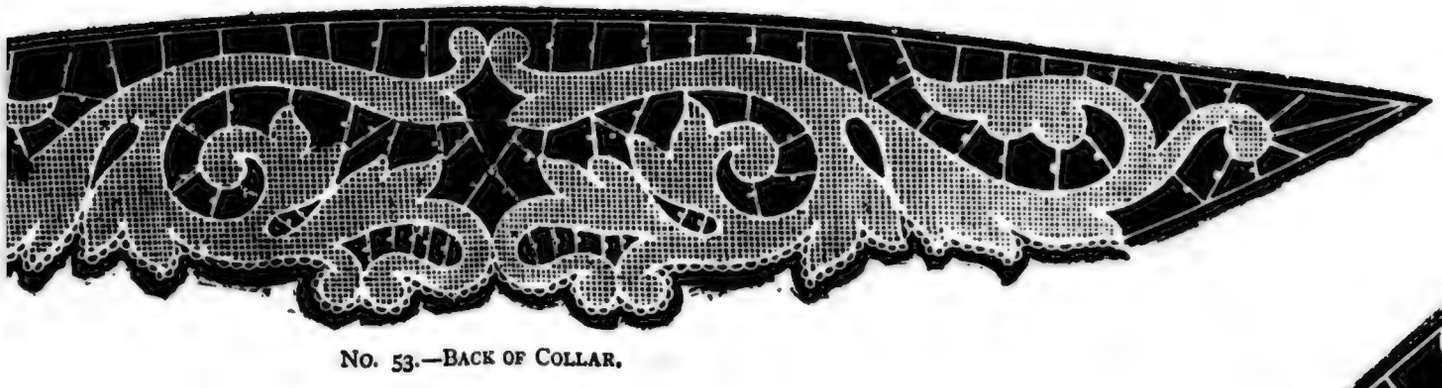
No. 51.—The Macrame Knot.



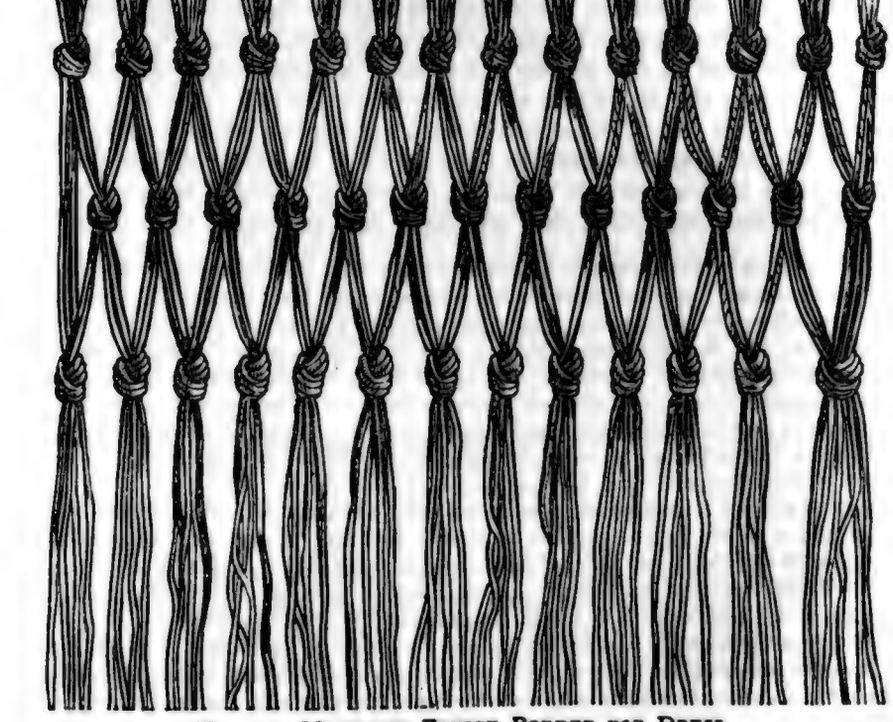
No. 47.—Design for the Card Stand.



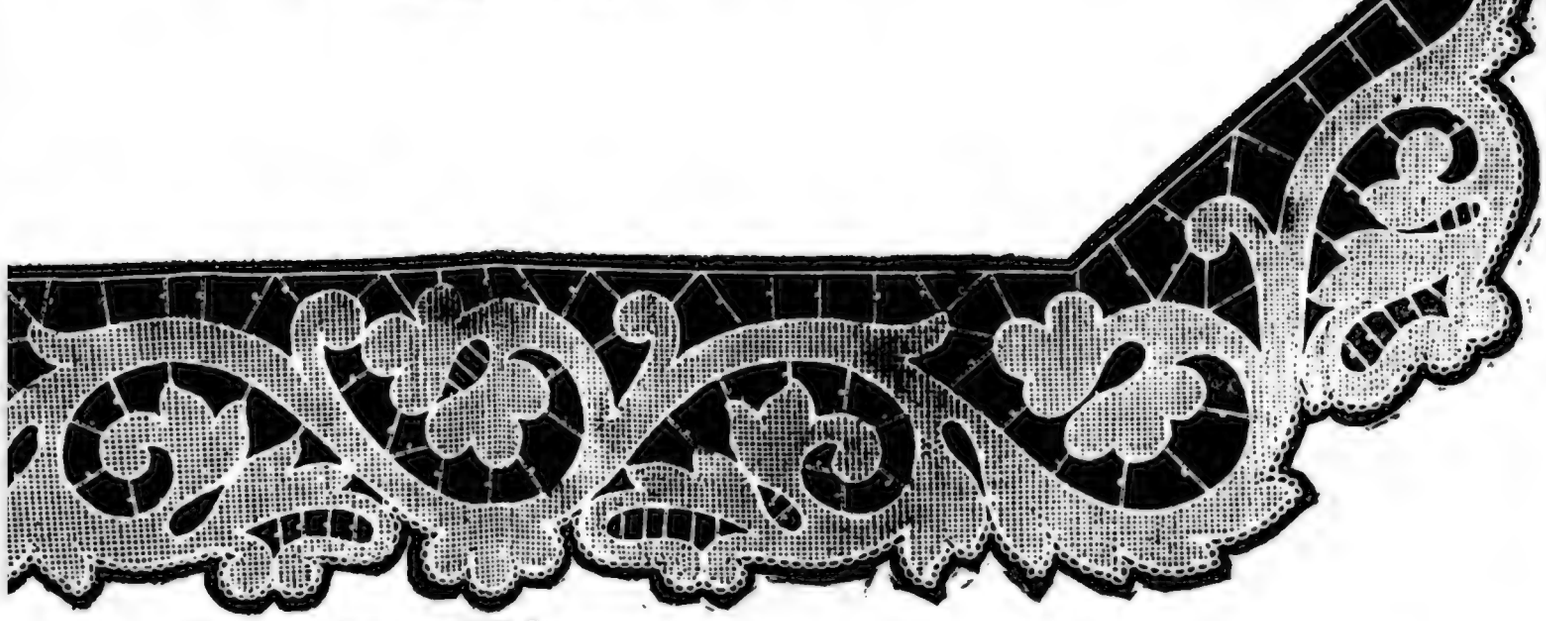
No. 50.—Working in Cord.



No. 53.—Back of Collar.



No. 55.—Macrame Fringe Border for Dress.



No. 53 and 54.—Embroidered Collar and Cuff.

nd CO. for every kind of Crochet and Knitting Cotton, Embroidery and Macramé Lace Thread.

Five o'clock tea table-cloth, with handsome crewel embroidered border, to exchange for large size real silver locket, or other offers in silver jewellery (except earrings); size of table-cloth, 1¼ yard square. Also a quantity of vocal and instrument music for exchange; bound or unbound numbers of "Monthly Packet" preferred. List sent if required.—Miss K. BLAND, Braceby, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.

For exchange, Nos. 1 to 11 of MYRA'S JOURNAL, complete. What offers.—Mrs. E. M'NAIR, 3, Bicton Terrace, Exmouth, South Devon.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

Pattern of ladies' chemise and drawers combined, 10*d.*; child's, 6*d.* Exchange point lace, patterns, or books.—No. 60, MYRA'S Office.

I have an antimacassar (wool) for sale, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Miss MITCHELL, New Street, Ash, near Sandwich.

AN ORPHAN GOVERNESS wishes to employ her leisure hours in making SHETLAND SHAWLS. Any colour sent on approval, post free. Price 5*s.* 6*d.* each.—No. 63, MYRA'S Office.

Beautiful coloured scraps and pictures, over 150 varieties, suitable for screens, a packet sent for selection.—G. PERCY, 10, Kempsford Gardens, South Kensington, W.

Will forward for 12 stamps full-size pattern and instructions, half-yard wide, to work beautiful flounce (inexpensive), looking like silver, for evening wear or sale, small size to enlarge, 6 stamps.—No. 65, MYRA'S Office.

EASTER.—Only effectual material for frosting leaves. Oz. packets, instructions, 1*s.* 2*d.*; golden cardboard alphabet, 9in., 1*s.* 9½*d.*, free.—Z., 6, Hatherley Grove, Bayswater, London.

AN ADJUNCT TO THE TOILETTE.—Mrs. Delorme's Clarence Cream is a new and perfectly harmless preparation; it imparts a delightful softness to the skin, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful. Post free for 18 stamps.—No. 66, Mrs. DELORME, Grove House, Clare, Suffolk.

For sale, a bargain, a galvanic coil battery, in good condition, with mahogany case, baths, cubes, and handles; cost £4. Price 38*s.*, the owner having no further use for it.—INVALID, No. 67, MYRA'S Office.

Some lovely new children's costumes, baby's pelisses, cheap.—Z, 6, Hatherley Grove, Bayswater, London.

Twelve prepared cretonne sprays, 2*s.* 9*d.*; uncut, 1*s.* 9*d.*; handsome worked specimens to learn from, 6*d.* per day; twelve skeins best filoselle, mixed shades, 2*s.* 9*d.* per oz.; ditto, containing thirty shades, 4*s.*; half ounce, 1*s.* 9*d.*; quarter ounce, 1*s.* 4*d.*—C. AYMER, 186, St. Helen's Terrace, Hunslet, Leeds.

I have for exchange a lady's macintosh waterproof, with sleeves and hood. What offers?—No. 71, MYRA'S Office.

Miss HYDE gives notice that in consequence of the numerous letters she daily receives, and many applications for work, she can only reply in rotation.—Care of W. BLAKE, The Grove, Ealing, W.

Miss Clyde sends Devonshire ferns, 1*s.* for 20 roots, 6 varieties; 100 and upwards, 9 varieties. Carriage of 20 to London, 4*d.* Leaves, 100 for 14 stamps.—Albert Terrace, Newport, Barnstaple.

Will give the full published price for old copy of "Zana the Gipsy," if any lady has the book to dispose of.—No. 73, MYRA'S Office.

Scarlet japonica flowers, wreath and dress trimming, made in Paris for bridesmaid; worn once. Cost £2; will take 25*s.* Suitable for ball-dress.—No. 74, MYRA'S Office.

Printed adhesive jam-labels, any kind, in neat packet of two dozen, 1*d.*; 13 for 1*s.* Sample packet on approval.—F. E. S., Sidmouth.

Newton Wilson's "Penelope" hand sewing-machine, with accessories, in good order. Cost £8 8*s.*; want £3 3*s.*—No. 76, MYRA'S Office.

I will send several efficacious and most inexpensive recipes for improving the complexion, hair, hands, teeth, voice, &c., on receipt of 12 stamps.—CAROLINE, No. 78, MYRA'S Office.

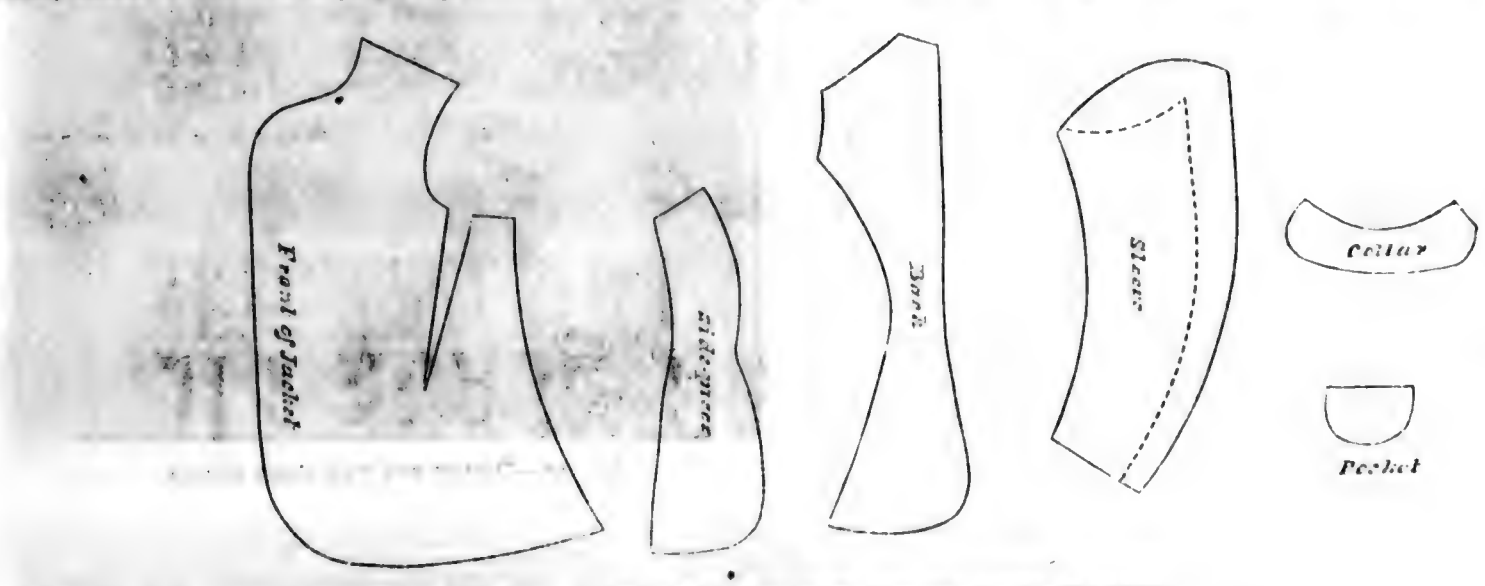
Black felt hat, never worn, trimmed long black feather, velvet, and greenish wing; £1.—No. 79, MYRA'S Office.

Fifteen and a half yards new bright mauve tarlatan, with silk for slip and body, dyed to match; £1 15*s.*—No. 80, MYRA'S Office.

I have a new black beaver hat, with trimmings of black velvet and two handsome claret-coloured ostrich feathers; cost £1 10*s.* 6*d.* I want a spring dress for afternoon wear, or good calico and petticoat; or what offers?—Address BEATA, Post Office, Taunton, Somersetshire.

Several yards white Buckinghamshire lace, nearly two inches wide, 8*d.* per yard.—Miss E. FORBES, care of Mrs. Fitzroy, Grafton Regis, Stony Stratford.

In the next number (May) will appear MYRA'S Panorama of Spring and Summer Fashions, comprising numerous Costumes, Toilettes, Mantles, Chapeaux, Hats for Ladies and Children in the coming styles, as accepted in Paris. The elegance of these toilettes will cause a great demand for the May number; ladies are therefore earnestly requested to avoid disappointment by sending their orders to booksellers, libraries, railway stalls, &c., as early as possible; for, owing to the immense size of MYRA'S Panorama, it will not be possible to reprint. In addition to the attraction of the Panorama Plate of Summer Modes, a cut-out Paper Pattern, full-size, of the New Castilian Habit-Basque, will be presented to our readers. In fact, the May number will contain unparalleled attractions for ladies.



No. 56.—DIAGRAM OF CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

THE DISTRESS IN LYONS.

DIRECTLY distress of any kind, whether at home or abroad, is publicly notified to Englishmen and Englishwomen, our hands are in our pockets, or our fingers are at work, to alleviate, if we cannot entirely remove, the sufferings of our fellow-creatures. In an admirable letter from the *Daily News* special correspondent at Lyons, the state of the silk trade in that city is clearly and carefully reviewed. I do not think that any words of mine can throw so much light on this subject as a short quotation from the letter in question.

"The quantity of silk weaved in Lyons in the last week of February was only forty-one tons, as against eighty-five tons for the corresponding week of last year; and this fact alone will suffice to show how severe the crisis is. Public and private charity has already done, and is still doing, much to relieve the distress; for while a sum of £8,000 has been voted by the Municipal Council of Lyons, and a fourth of that sum by the Municipal Council of Paris, subscriptions have been opened by several of the newspapers; and the receipts of the ball given at the Paris Opera, under the patronage of Madame de MacMahon, and at the suggestion of M. Halanzier, himself a native of Lyons, swelled the relief fund very considerably. But all the money which may be subscribed will not set the looms going again; and, until the demand for silk revives, the condition of the Lyons operative must remain much the same. *It would seem, therefore, that the best form which charity can take is one which ought to be very agreeable to the fair sex; and that, to effect a permanent improvement in the trade, they must take to wearing more silk.* The French Government has given an order for £20,000 of silk-stuffs for Government offices; and though this seems a large order, it will not go far towards lessening the distress, as the following calculation will show. I recommend it to the special attention of your readers, for it will enable them to understand the severity of the crisis. The cost of silk-stuffs for hangings and furniture may be put at £2 (fifty francs) per metre, so that the Government order of £20,000 represents 10,000 metres of stuff. To cover the cost of mounting the looms upon which these silks are to be weaved, each piece must be a hundred metres long, so that the ten thousand metres will not employ more than a hundred looms out of the fifteen thousand or so now at a standstill, and these for only two months. It would be impossible to give a better illustration of the futility of Government invervention in an industrial crisis, and of the impossibility of supplementing by factitious means the natural and healthy activity of a great commerce."

The portion of this letter to which I would particularly address your attention is that which is in italics. The duty of wearing silk dresses is one which scarcely requires to be very strongly enforced. It is true that we have had some reason to complain of the quality of silks not being equal to the old standard; but we cannot hold ourselves entirely blameless, as cheap dress material, and especially cheap silks, have until lately been in demand. If every lady reading this will kindly draw the attention of father, husband, or brother to the clear and plain duty of at once presenting her with a silk dress, I shall feel grateful, on the part of the Lyons weavers, whose distress is a real sorrow to anyone possessing knowledge of their hardworking and most industrious lives. Create the demand, dear ladies, for silks, and in doing so you will take bread into many a poor dwelling, you will bring sunshine into many a humble home; and, while conscious of doing good, you will have the pleasure of looking charming in your silk dresses; for really, unless you walk in silk attire, Lyons will have no siller to spare or to spend.

MYRA.

GASK & GASK'S

FASHIONS FOR APRIL, 1877.

Parisian Millinery, of the latest fashion, at Moderate Prices.
Novelties in Paletots, Mantles, Jackets, Opera Cloaks, &c.
New Models in Silk Costumes, mixed with **Velvet, Cashmere, &c.**
Quite New Costumes made of the fashionable New Fabrics for the Spring.
New Fashions in Lace Goods, Fichus, Collarettes, &c.
New Silks, plain colours, and Fancy Damassés, Matelasses, &c.
Spring Dress Fabrics, of Foreign and English production, of all kinds.
Ball and Evening Dresses in Net, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c.

SYSTEM OF BUSINESS.—All Goods marked in Plain Figures, on the Small Profit system, at the Lowest Ready-Money Prices. Patterns and Samples free.

GASK & GASK,

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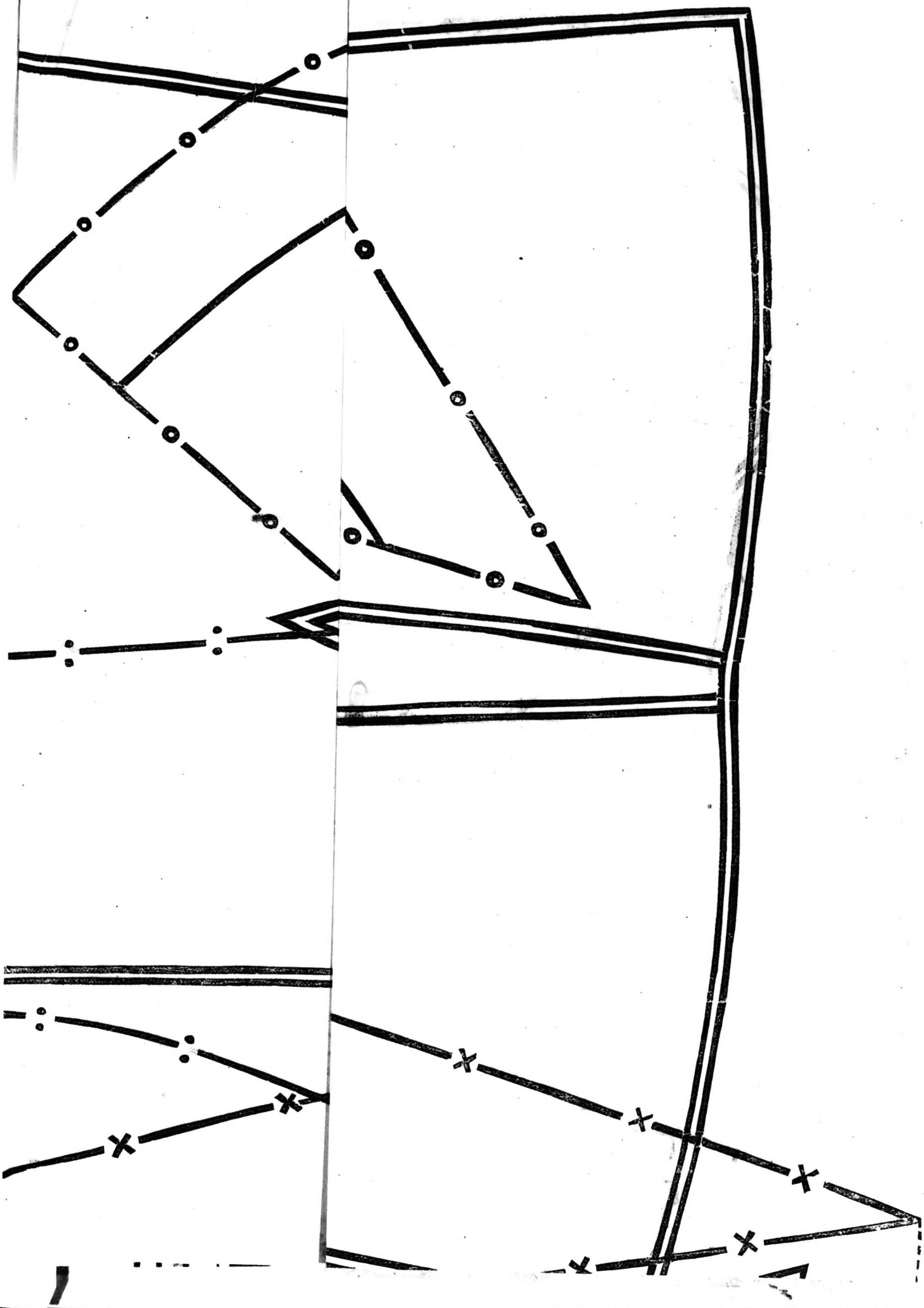

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